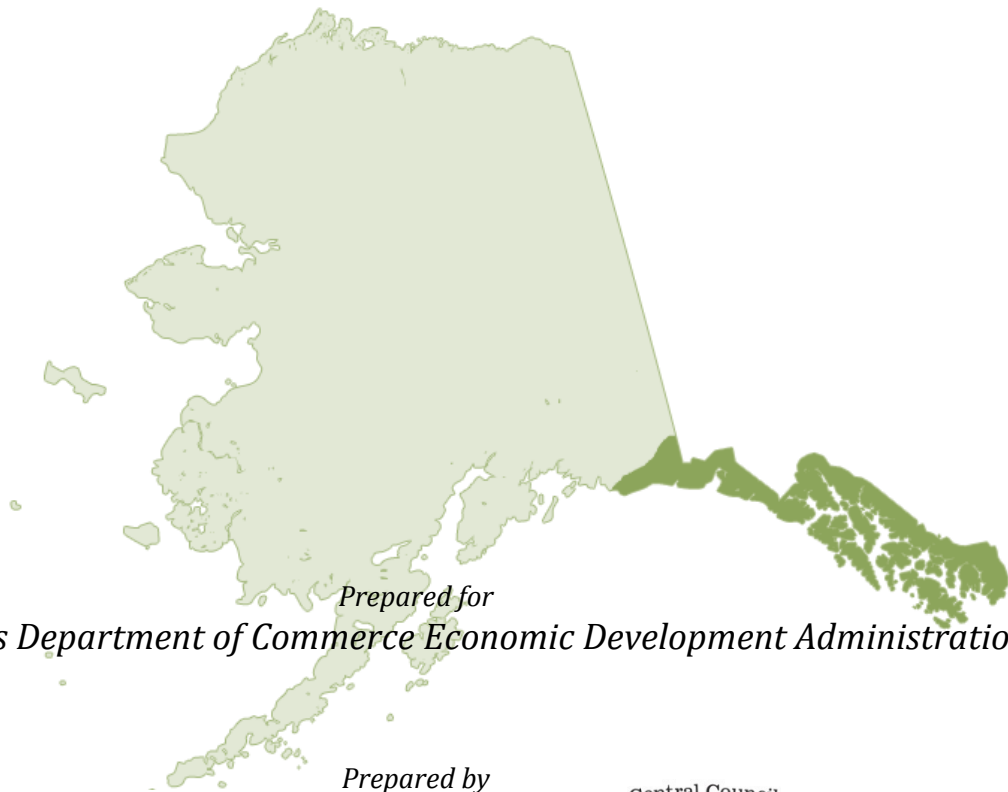


Southeast Alaska Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2010 UPDATE



Prepared for
United States Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration



Prepared by

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**Update to the 2006-2010 CEDS Plan
June 2010**

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1.0 Introduction

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) report is the primary evaluation and planning document for Southeast Alaska's economy, offering a regional approach to economic evaluation, coordination and implementation for these unique and diverse communities. These 23 incorporated and 21 unincorporated communities contain the majority of the region's population. This document is the annual update to the 2006-2011 Strategy report issued in June 2006. For more comprehensive and detailed information about Southeast Alaska than is contained here refer to the original 5-year strategy.

The purpose of a CEDS is to initiate and sustain a local planning and implementation process to create jobs, foster stable and diversified economies, and to improve living conditions and quality of life. This CEDS has been prepared, in part, to meet a prerequisite for designation as a Federal Economic Development District. This designation is necessary to qualify for U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) assistance under its public works, economic adjustment, and planning programs.

This year's CEDS update is a joint effort of Southeast Conference (SEC) and the Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (CCTHITA). This CEDS document also serves as the foundation of both CCTHITA and SEC's economic development work plans.

1.1 Southeast Conference

Southeast Conference was formed in 1958 as an association of communities joined to advocate for establishment of the Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS). While our commitment to its development and efficient operation continues, Southeast Conference has greatly expanded both its membership base and its overall mission.

Today, Southeast Conference is a regional, nonprofit corporation that advances the collective interests of the people, communities and businesses in Southeast Alaska. Members include municipalities, Native corporations and village councils, regional and local businesses, civic organizations and individuals from throughout the region.

Southeast Conference is the State-designated Alaska Regional Development Organization (ARDOR), the Federally-designated Economic Development District (EDD), and the Federally-designated Resource Conservation and Development Council (RC&D) for Southeast Alaska. Each of these designations requires Southeast Conference to take an active role in regional resource management and economic development planning.

Mission Statement

Southeast Conference will work to build a strong economy and healthy communities while maintaining a quality environment. Southeast Conference shall strive to develop and maintain a stable and diversified economy throughout Southeast Alaska that provides employment and business development opportunities for the citizens of the region. This development shall be based on a sensitive understanding of the perspectives within and among the communities of Southeast Alaska regarding cultural heritage, community needs, and the desire of the southeast people to maintain and enhance the positive aspects and characteristics of the region that are vital to individual, family, and community well-being.

Contact Information

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FY 2010 Board of Directors

North/Public	President	Maxine L. Thompson	-President, Thompson Management Services Inc.-Angoon
North/Private	1 st Vice President	Janice Hill	-Haines Borough Mayor
	2 nd Vice President		
South/Public	Treasurer	Leo Luczak	-Community Development Director, City of Petersburg
North/Public	Director	David Stone	Deputy Commissioner, Alaska Dept. of Labor & CBJ Assembly
South/Private	Director	Paul Axelson	-Operations Manager, Southeast Stevedoring-Ketchikan
South/Private	Director	Art King	-Vice President, Naukati West, Inc.-Ketchikan
North/Public	Director	Jim Dinley	-Municipal Administrator, City & Borough of Sitka
South/Private	Director	Gordy Wrobel	-Owner, The Cove Lodge
South/Public	Director	Patricia Phillips	-City of Pelican Mayor
South/Public	Director	Timothy D. Rooney	-Borough Manager, City & Borough of Wrangell
South/Private	Director	Tory Korn	-Alaska Rainforest Sanctuary & Alaska Canopy Adventures
North/Public	Past President	Mike Korsmo	-Municipality of Skagway Council, Captain Amak Towing

Staff

Executive Director	Shelly Wright	shellyw@seconference.org
Administrative Assistant	Sara Henderson	sara@seconference.org
Chief Finance Officer	Cheri Lancaster	cheri@seconference.org
Energy Coordinator	Robert Venables	energy@seconference.org

USDA-NRCS: RC & D Program

RC&D Coordinator	Paul Coffey	paul.coffeey@ak.usda.gov
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Committees

Energy-David Stone	HESS- Gordy Wrobel	Prince Rupert Container Port-Leo Luczak
Economic Development-Linda J. Snow & Patricia Phillips	Tourism-Janice Hill	
Fisheries-Art King	Transportation-Mike Korsmo	

FY 2010 SEC Membership

ACE Coalition
AIDEA / AEA
AK DCCED / DCRA
AK DOTPF, AMHS
AK State Governor & Legislature
Alaska Airlines
Alaska Committee
Alaska Communications Systems
Alaska Cruise Association
Alaska Electric Light & Power Company
Alaska Forest Association
Alaska Island Community Services
Alaska Litho
Alaska Marine Lines
Alaska Municipal League
Alaska Permanent Capital Management
Alaska Power & Telephone Company
Alaska Power Association
AK Rainforest Sanctuary/Alaska Canopy Adv
Alaska Resource Development Council
Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute
Alaska Services Group
Alaska Ship & Drydock
Alaska Small Business Development Center
Alaska State Chamber of Commerce
Alaskan Brewing Co.
Allen Marine
Ballard & Associates
Bartlett Regional Hospital
BBC Human Resources Development Corp
Cape Fox Corporation
Carson Dorn Inc.
Cascade Creek LLC
Catholic Community Services
CCTHITA
Chatham Electric
Chelan Produce Company
Chilkat Indian Village
Chilkoot Indian Association
City & Borough of Juneau
City & Borough of Sitka
City & Borough of Wrangell
City & Borough of Yakutat
City of Angoon
City of Coffman Cove
City of Cordova
City of Craig
City of Gustavus
City of Hoonah
City of Hydaburg
City of Kake
City of Kasaan
City of Ketchikan
City of Klawock
City of Pelican
City of Petersburg
City of Prince Rupert
City of Saxman
City of Tenakee Springs
City of Thorne Bay
City of Whitehorse
Coastal Helicopters
Coeur Alaska Kensington Gold Mine
Commonwealth Associates
Community of Elfin Cove Non-Profit Corp.
Copy Express
Cordova Electric Cooperative
Craig Community Association
Cruise West, SE AK Operations
D. Hittle & Associates, Inc.
Denali Commission
District of Port Edward
Eastern Tree Company
Edna Bay Community
Electric Power Systems
Elgee Rehfeld Mertz LLC
Elliott Bay Design Group
First Bank
First National Bank of Alaska
Goldbelt, Inc.
Greater Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce
Greater Sitka Chamber of Commerce
Greens Creek Mining Company, Hecla
Gruening & Spitzfadden
Gustavus Electric Company
Haida Corporation
Haines Borough
Haines Chamber of Commerce
Hames Corporation
Hansen Gress
Holland America Line
Huna Totem Corp.
Hydaburg Cooperative Association
Hyder Board of Trade
Hyder Community Association

SEC Members Continued

Inside Passage Electric Cooperative
Inter-Island Ferry Authority
International Union of Operating Engineers
Local 302
J.M.Walsh
Juneau Chamber of Commerce
Juneau Charter Boat Operators Association
Juneau Convention & Visitors Bureau
Juneau Economic Development Council
Kake Tribal Corporation
Ketchikan Gateway Borough
Ketchikan General Hospital
Ketchikan Indian Community
Ketchikan Visitors Bureau
Kootznouwoo
LB2
Madison Lumber & Hardware
McDowell Group
Metlakatla Indian Community
Municipality of Skagway
Nalder, Nan
Nature Conservancy
Naukati West, Inc.
Northland Services, Inc.
Ocean Beauty Seafoods, LLC
OceansAlaska
Organized Village of Kake
Organized Village of Kasaan
Pacific Seafood Processors Association
Petersburg Chamber of Commerce
Petersburg Economic Development Council
PND Engineers, Inc.
Polarconsult Alaska, Inc.
Port of Bellingham
Prince of Wales Chamber of Commerce
Princess Tours
Red Onion Saloon, Inc.

Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine
Samuelson, Steven
Sandor, John A.
Seafood Producers Cooperative
Sealaska Corp.
Service Auto Parts
Sgt. Preston's Lodge
Shattuck & Grummett
Shee Atika, Inc.
Sheinberg Associates
Sitka Convention & Visitors Bureau
Sitka Economic Development Association
Sitka Tribe of Alaska
Skagway Development Corporation
Skagway Traditional Council
Southeast Alaska Fishermen's Alliance
Southeast Alaska Power Agency
Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries
Association
Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium
Southeast Stevedoring
Southeast Strategies
Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture
Association
Taku River Reds
Thomas Bay Power Authority
Thompson Management Services, Inc.
University of Alaska, Southeast
US Congress
US EPA
USDA Rural Development
Viking Lumber
Watson, Dennis
Waypoint Inn
Wells Fargo Bank
White Pass & Yukon Route
Wostmann & Associates, Inc.
Wrangell Oil Inc.

1.2 Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska

The Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (CCTHITA) is a Federally Recognized Tribal Government representing nearly 27,000 Tlingit and Haida Indians worldwide. The CCTHITA is a sovereign entity and has a government-to-government relationship with the United States. It was developed when the U.S. Congress passed the Jurisdictional Act of 1935, which authorized Tlingit and Haida nations to organize as one group in order to pursue land claims.

Mission Statement

Preserving our sovereignty, enhancing our economic and cultural resources, and promoting self-sufficiency and self-governance for our citizens through collaboration, service, and advocacy.

Contact Information

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TOLL FREE: (800) 344-1432
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WEBSITE: www.ccthita.org
ADDITIONAL WEBSITES: www.alaskatribalbiz.org
Angoon Business Center: <http://www.myangoon.org/>
Hydaburg Business Center: <http://www.myhydaburg.org/>

DEPARTMENTS

The CCTHITA is comprised of 15 departments and more than 350 employees throughout Southeast Alaska who provide a wide variety of services to its nearly 27,000 enrolled members worldwide, but primarily to the 11,953 members living in Southeast Alaska.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	(907) 463-7100
TRIBAL OPERATIONS	(907) 463-7104
FINANCE	(907) 463-7108
BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT	(907) 463-7147
COMMUNITY SERVICES & SELF GOVERNANCE	(907) 463-7329
EMPLOYMENT TRAINING	(907) 463-7314
HEAD START	(907) 463-7127
HIGHER EDUCATION	(907) 463-7379
JOHNSON O'MALLEY	(907) 463-7156
NATIVE LANDS & RESOURCES (NLR)	(907) 463-7186
PROGRAM COMPLIANCE (ENROLLMENT/INTAKE)	(907) 463-7359
ROADS & TRANSPORTATION	(907) 523-8173
TRIBAL COURT	(907) 463-7165
TRIBAL ENERGY	(907) 463-7394
TRIBAL FAMILY & YOUTH SERVICES (TFYS)	(907) 463-7169
VOCATIONAL TRAINING & RESOURCE CENTER	(907) 463-7375

2010-2012 Executive Council

President	Edward K. Thomas	Juneau
1 st Vice President	William Micklin	Alpine, CA
2 nd Vice President	Robert A. Sanderson Jr.	Ketchikan
3 rd Vice President	Yodean Armour	Klawock
4 th Vice President	Richard Peterson	Kasaan
5 th Vice President	Harold Houston	Juneau
6 th Vice President	Lowell Halverson	Arlington, WA
Youth Representative 10-11	Megan Gregory	Juneau
Youth Representative 11-12	Shawn Eby	Juneau

Economic Development Department

Manager	Andrei Chakine
Administrative Assistant	Marianne Jacobs
Economic Development Coordinator	
Subsistence & Sustainable Development Coordinator	
Business Development Technician	Thomas Gallant
Small Business Technician, Angoon	Kim Getgood
Small Business Technician, Hydaburg	Charles Peele

Membership by Community

Angoon	392
Craig	395
Haines	373
Hoonah	532
Hydaburg	275
Juneau	4,777
Kake	489
Kasaan	27
Ketchikan	1,234
Klawock	456
Klukwan	82
Metlakatla	293
Pelican	25
Petersburg	402
Saxman	160
Sitka	1,249
Wrangell	508
Yakutat	274
Total in Southeast Alaska	11,953

Outside Southeast Alaska

Anchorage	551
San Francisco	4,274
Seattle	8,788
Non-Community*	26,862**
Grand Total	

* These citizens currently are not registered to a specific community and therefore are placed in a "Non-Community" category.

** These numbers are for Central Council enrollment only and do not include tribal citizens registered or enrolled with other tribes such as Sitka Tribe of Alaska and do not include Alaska Natives/Native Americans registered with tribes elsewhere.

1.3 CEDS Review Process & Committee

The Southeast Conference Economic Development Committee is the committee of record for the Community Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). Committee membership includes representation from city, State and Federal government agencies, business, organized labor, education, community organizations and tribal administrations.

For the 5-year strategy review, the 2006 document was sent to more than 100 individuals across a wide, cross-section of the region: past review team members, board members of Southeast Conference, Native tribes, utilities, mayors, businesses, Native corporations, members of Southeast Conference and other associations. They were invited to send comments directly to the Central Council or Southeast Conference and to attend a meeting on March 20, 2006. The document also was reviewed and discussed by the Economic Development Committee of Southeast Conference.

For the 2010 strategy update, information was sent to each city's municipal office as well as the economic development organization, tribal council, and Chamber of Commerce in those communities. The final document has been reviewed and discussed by the Economic Development Committee of Southeast Conference.

2.0 Southeast Alaska Overview

Southeast Alaska is made up of 23 incorporated and about 21 unincorporated communities & villages boasting an estimated population of 69,338. Covering a 500 mile long stretch of mainland and islands the archipelago is 120 miles at its widest point. Out of the 44 communities only 4 are accessible from the rest of the State by road; Haines, Klukwan, Skagway, and Hyder. Juneau, the largest community in the region, does not have road access to any other communities. Most communities enjoy scheduled commercial air service, and many also have public ferry service. All are accessible by boat or plane, either commercial or private. Much of the region's freight is transported by water via commercial barge or public ferry, but a small amount travels by air or by highway.

2.1 Physical Geography

Within the approximate 29,000 square miles of land there is over 11,000 miles of coast line and represents 16.1% of the total land in the United States. All but a handful of the communities are located on various size islands that make up 40 percent of the region's total land area.

2.2 Population & Labor Force

Statewide, Alaska showed a 10.3% population growth between 2000 and 2009, with 627,533 in 2000 and 692,314 in 2009. Alaska's annual average rate of population increase was about 1.2% between the years 2000 and 2009, but increased to about 1.5% per year between 2008 and 2009. This growth can be attributed primarily to natural increase and not in-migration. In a press release by the State of Alaska, Dept. of Labor and Workforce Development it was stated of the 29 boroughs and census areas, only 11 gained population between 2000 and 2009 and 18 lost population. Southeast continued to have the largest overall decline, with a natural increase of 4,560 people and net out migration of 8,304 people, losing 5.1% of its population since 2000. Some communities showed small population gains during the 2008-2009 period; Juneau +256, Yakutat +36, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan +34, Skagway +19 and Ketchikan Gateway +4. In the remaining communities out-migration was greater than natural increase.

Table 1 shows population changes in Southeast Alaska's boroughs and Census Areas since 1990. The region as a whole had experienced slow population growth until about 1997, although some communities had been losing population before that time. Even Juneau, with the largest local economy in the region, has lost population since 2000. A look at the elements of population change shows that there has been natural growth (births minus deaths) in the region while the population has dropped. The net result of people moving into and out of the region between 2000 and 2009 was a population decrease of 8,304. That exodus, combined with a natural increase of 4,560, resulted in 3,744 fewer people in Southeast Alaska since 2000.

TABLE 1
SOUTHEAST ALASKA POPULATION TRENDS BY BOROUGH AND CENSUS AREA (CA)

Borough or Census Area	2000 Census	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate	Change 2000-2009	Natural Increase (Births - Deaths) 2000-2009*	Net Migration (In-Out) 2000-2009*
Haines Borough	2,392	2,322	2,286	-4.43%	36	-142
Juneau City and Borough	30,711	30,405	30,661	-0.16%	2,349	-2,399
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	14,059	12,980	12,984	-7.64%	861	-1,936
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan CA	6,157	5,358	5,392	-12.42%	367	-1,132
Sitka City and Borough	8,835	8,641	8,627	-2.35%	606	-814
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon CA **	3,436	2,908	2,908	-15.37%	133	-661
Wrangell-Petersburg CA**	6,684	5,957	5,852	-12.45%	172	-1,004
Yakutat City and Borough	808	592	628	-22.28%	36	-216
Southeast Alaska Total	73,082	69,163	69,338	-5.12%	4,560	-8,304

Source: AKDOLWD. *Natural Increase and Net Migration were calculated between 04/01/2000 (U.S. Census count) and 06/30/2009 (AKDOLWD estimate). **Between 2000 and 2008, Skagway and Wrangell formed boroughs. To be able to report changes consistently, 2009 population counts were reported in the former Census Areas.

Much of the population loss in the region (especially in the Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan and Wrangell-Petersburg Census Areas) since 2000 is due to decline in the timber harvest and manufacturing industries. A secondary cause of population decline in the region is a slowing in local participation in the commercial fishing industry (see Table 14). Decline in these industries and stagnation in others has resulted in slower job growth in the region. In addition, reductions in State and Federal funds available to communities and high fuel prices have curtailed municipal services offered and increased cost of living in small communities, resulting in out-migration. Out-migration from smaller communities may have contributed to in-migration to the larger communities in the region where jobs are more available, such as Ketchikan, Sitka and Juneau. The population in the region grew slightly in 2009, likely because Alaska's economy has fared better than many other states in the recent recession, and this fact may have attracted new residents.

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (AKDOLWD) recently released population projections for Alaska from 2007 to 2030. Table 2 presents those projections for Southeast Alaska by Borough and Census Area.

**TABLE 2
POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR SOUTHEAST ALASKA, 2009 TO 2030**

	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Avg. Annual Change
Haines Borough	2,286	2,095	1,978	1,854	1,712	1,571	
Average Annual Change		-8.36%	-1.15%	-1.29%	-1.59%	-1.72%	-2.82%
Juneau City and Borough	30,661	31,691	32,078	32,252	32,227	32,260	
Average Annual Change		3.36%	0.24%	0.11%	-0.02%	0.02%	0.74%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	12,984	12,836	12,507	12,088	11,587	11,095	
Average Annual Change		-1.14%	-0.52%	-0.68%	-0.85%	-0.87%	-0.46%
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	5,392	5,261	4,996	4,658	4,274	3,894	
Average Annual Change		-2.43%	-1.03%	-1.40%	-1.72%	-1.86%	-1.69%
Sitka City and Borough	8,627	8,964	8,948	8,864	8,740	8,658	
Average Annual Change		3.91%	-0.04%	-0.19%	-0.28%	-0.19%	0.64%
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	2,908	2,862	2,657	2,415	2,180	1,945	
Average Annual Change		-1.58%	-1.49%	-1.91%	-2.05%	-2.28%	-1.87%
Wrangell-Petersburg	5,852	5,960	5,785	5,580	5,340	5,076	
Average Annual Change		1.85%	-0.60%	-0.72%	-0.88%	-1.01%	-0.94%
Yakutat City and Borough	628	646	644	624	601	574	
Average Annual Change		2.87%	-0.06%	-0.63%	-0.75%	-0.92%	-0.10%
Southeast Region Total	69,338	70,315	69,593	68,335	66,661	65,073	
Average Annual Change		1.41%	-0.21%	-0.36%	-0.50%	-0.48%	-0.03%

Source: AKDOLWD, 2009.

Table 2 shows that population in every borough or Census Area in the region is expected to decline between now and 2030, except for Juneau and Sitka, which are predicted to have a slight population increase (0.74% and 0.64%). Areas with the largest anticipated drop in population are the Haines Borough and the Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area.

2.3 Regional Facilities and Services

Juneau is the largest community in Southeast Alaska, followed by Sitka and Ketchikan. These three communities are regional centers for retail as well as medical, business, transportation, and other services. Five other communities in the region have populations over 1,000 – Petersburg, Haines, Wrangell, Metlakatla, and Craig. All other Southeast Alaska communities had populations of less than 1,000 in 2009. The following table shows selected Southeast Alaska communities by population and transportation facility.

TABLE 3
SOUTHEAST ALASKA COMMUNITIES BY POPULATION SIZE AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Southeast Alaska Community	2009 Population Estimate	Airport	Seaplane Base	Ferry Service	Barge Service	Road Connection
Juneau	30,661	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sitka	8,627	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ketchikan	7,503	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Petersburg	2,973	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Haines	2,286	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Canada
Wrangell	1,892	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Craig	1,400	No	Yes	IFA	Yes	Island-wide
Metlakatla	1,330	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Skagway	865	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Canada
Hoonah	764	Yes	Yes	Yes	Summer	No
Klawock	782	Yes	No	IFA	Yes	Island-wide
Yakutat	608	Yes	Yes	Flag Stop	Summer	No
ake	497	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Gustavus	451	Yes	No	Charter	Summer	No
Thorne Bay	424	No	Yes	IFA	Yes	Island-wide
Angoon	442	No	Yes	Yes	Summer	No
Saxman	434	No	No	No	No	Ketchikan
Hydaburg	340	No	Yes	IFA	No	Island-wide
Hollis	193	No	Yes	IFA	No	Island-wide
Coffman Cove	152	No	Yes	IFA	No	Island-wide
Naukati	118	No	Yes	IFA	No	Island-wide
Pelican	122	No	Yes	Yes	Summer	No
Klukwan	72	No	No	No	No	Haines
Tenakee Springs	104	No	Yes	Yes	Summer	No
Hyder	87	No	Yes	No	No	Canada
Port Protection	72	No	Yes	No	No	No
Port Alexander	61	No	Yes	No	Charter	No
Kasaan	56	No	Yes	No	No	No
Whale Pass	60	No	Yes	IFA	No	Island-wide
Elfin Cove	25	No	Yes	No	Charter	No

Source: AKDOLWD, 2009 and Southeast Strategies, 2007. Note 1: IFA is the Inter-Island Ferry Authority, which is located on Prince of Wales Island and has year round ferry service from Hollis to Ketchikan, and summer ferry service from Coffman Cove to Petersburg and Wrangell. Most communities on Prince of Wales Island are connected by road to one of those ferry terminals. Note 2: Haines population includes the population of Klukwan, since it is only a short distance away on the road system, and uses the same facilities.

Following is a brief report on the Southeast Alaska regional transportation systems and regional facilities such as health care, colleges, and ship repair facilities.

Transportation – Road Links

Southeast Alaska is connected to the continental road system at three locations as follows:

- Hyder links to the Cassiar Highway via a 40-mile paved access road.
- Haines links to the Alaska Highway (in Canada) via the 146-mile Haines Highway.
- Skagway links to the Alaska Highway (in Canada) via the 99-mile South Klondike Highway.

With the exception of the communities on Prince of Wales Island, most Southeast Alaska communities do not have road connections to any other communities. Of the over 1,500 miles of road system on Prince of Wales Island, approximately 125 of it is paved connecting 6 of the 8 communities.

Transportation – Air Links

Air service in Southeast Alaska includes jet service from Seattle in the south and Anchorage in the north, to and between the major communities (Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, and seasonally – Gustavus). Air cargo and air courier services are also available. Smaller air carriers in 4 to 12 seat wheel or float planes provide service within the region and to Prince Rupert, British Columbia to the south. Scheduled air service is available to most communities, and charter service is also available. Currently, two companies provide medical evacuation service via jet aircraft in the region. The U.S. Coast Guard has an air station at Sitka which provides medical evacuations via helicopter when necessary, as well as search and rescue services.

Southeast Alaska has several types and sizes of airports, and virtually every community has an air facility of some kind. Many are airport runways, but some are seaplane bases. Following are the larger airports as classified by the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities' 2008 Alaska Aviation System Plan Update.

Regional Center Airports (jet serviced) -

- Juneau
- Sitka
- Ketchikan

District Airports (jet serviced) -

- Petersburg
- Wrangell

Transport Airports -

- Yakutat (jet serviced)
- Gustavus (jet serviced, seasonally)
- Klawock (jet capable, not currently jet serviced)

To reach the smaller communities not served by direct airline flights, mail goes through an airport hub where it can be centralized and then distributed to the surrounding area. The following table lists community airports with their respective postal airport hub.

**TABLE 4
COMMUNITY AIRPORTS AND THEIR POSTAL HUBS**

Postal Airport Hub	Community Airport
Ketchikan	Annette
	Coffman Cove
	Craig
	Edna Bay
	Hollis
	Hydaburg
	Hyder
	Kasaan
	Klawock (Transport Airport)
	Metlakatla
	Meyers Chuck
	North Whale Pass
	Petersburg (District Airport)
	Point Baker
	Port Protection
	Thorne Bay
	Wrangell (District Airport)
Petersburg	Kake
Sitka	Port Alexander
Juneau	Angoon
	Chatham
	Elfin Cove
	Excursion Inlet
	Funter Bay
	Gustavus (seasonally jet serviced)
	Haines
	Hawk Inlet
	Hoonah
	Kake
	Pelican
	Petersburg (District Airport)
	Sitka (District Airport)
	Skagway
	Tenakee Springs
	Wrangell (District Airport)
	Yakutat (Transport Airport)

Source: Aviation System Plan Update, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (AKDOTPF), 1996.

Transportation – Ferry Links

The Alaska Marine Highway System provides year-round, public ferry service to the region. The AMHS has indicated that Gustavus has a request for ferry service; this is likely to begin in Nov/Dec of 2010 and will include a Pelican run. The system has seven conventional-speed and two high-speed vessels that are used in Southeast Alaska. The mainline system connects major Southeast Alaska communities together, and to road systems in British Columbia via Prince Rupert, to Washington via Bellingham, and to South-central Alaska via Whittier and Homer. These ferries take passengers, vehicles and freight, and often have staterooms, restaurants and lounges on board. The following table shows running times and distances for mainline routes.

**TABLE 5
MAINLINE ROUTES AND RUNNING TIMES**

From	To	Running Time	Miles <i>Nautical/Statute</i>
Bellingham	Ketchikan	38 hours	595 / 676
Prince Rupert	Ketchikan	6 hours	91 / 103
Ketchikan	Wrangell	6 hours	89 / 101
Wrangell	Petersburg	3 hours	41 / 47
Petersburg	Juneau	8 hours	123 / 140
Petersburg	Sitka	10 hours	156 / 177
Sitka	Juneau/Auke Bay	8 hours, 45 min.	132 / 150
Juneau/Auke Bay	Haines	4 hours, 30 min.	68 / 77
Haines	Skagway	1 hour	13 / 15

Source: Alaska Marine Highway System. Does not include fast ferry time, approx. ½ the time.

Feeder routes connect smaller communities to a regional hub and to each other. Ferries used for feeder service travel at conventional speed and take passengers, vehicles and freight. These ships generally do not have staterooms. The following table shows running times and distances for feeder routes.

**TABLE 6
FEEDER ROUTES AND RUNNING TIMES**

From	To	Running Time	Miles <i>Nautical/Statute</i>
Petersburg	Kake	4 hours	65 / 74
Kake	Sitka	8 hours	115 / 131
Angoon	Hoonah	4 hours	63 / 72
Angoon	Tenakee	2 hrs, 30 min.	35 / 40
Tenakee	Hoonah	3 hrs, 15 min.	49 / 56
Hoonah	Juneau	3 hrs, 15 min.	48 / 55
Juneau	Pelican	6 hrs, 30 min.	91 / 103

Source: Alaska Marine Highway System. Does not include fast ferry time, approx. ½ the time.

The Alaska Marine Highway System will sometimes dedicate a vessel to a particular route, especially during the summer months. These shuttle ferries can be either conventional-speed or high-speed vessels. Currently, a dedicated vessel provides year-round service between Ketchikan and Metlakatla.

In addition, the Inter-Island Ferry Authority provides year-round passenger, vehicle and cargo service on a conventional speed ferry between Hollis on Prince of Wales Island, and Ketchikan. In the summer of 2006, another Inter-Island Ferry Authority vessel began providing summer passenger, vehicle and cargo service between Coffman Cove on Prince of Wales Island, Wrangell and Petersburg. However, at the end of the 2008 summer season they had to cease offering extended service due to rising operational costs. Private companies in the region provide charter ferry service, but generally only for passengers and cargo.

Transportation – Barge Links

Three major barge lines serve Southeast Alaska from Seattle, delivering freight, vehicles and equipment. One line serves the communities of Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, Sitka and Juneau weekly, and some smaller communities less frequently (in some cases, seasonally). A second line serves Ketchikan, Petersburg, Sitka and Juneau twice weekly; Wrangell, Craig, Klawock, Thorne Bay, Haines and Skagway weekly; and Angoon, Pelican, Hoonah, Gustavus and Yakutat seasonally. A third line serves Sitka every two weeks, and then continues on to Alaska destinations north and west. Following are the approximate transit times between Seattle and several Southeast Alaska ports.

**TABLE 7
BARGE TRANSIT TIMES TO SOUTHEAST PORTS**

Port	Transit Time From Seattle
Ketchikan	4 Days
Metlakatla	6 Days
Prince of Wales Island	5 Days
Wrangell	5 Days
Petersburg	5 Days
Sitka	5 Days
Juneau	5 Days

Source: Barge service providers' websites.

Colleges

The University of Alaska Southeast has campuses in Ketchikan, Sitka and Juneau.

Regional Ship Repair Facilities

Southeast Alaska has several boat haul-out and repair facilities. They include:

Ketchikan –

- 50-ton lift
- 200-ton marine railway
- Dry dock for ships up to 10,000 tons
- Full shipbuilding and repair services

Wrangell –

- 130-ton marine railway
- 150-ton lift and uplands work yard
- 40-ton hydraulic trailer

Craig –

- Hydraulic Trailer – 50 ft./60-ton maximum
- Storage yard
- Diesel mechanic repair services

Petersburg –

- Floating dry dock for vessels up to 45 ft.
- 300-ton marine railway with multiple cradles
- Full shipbuilding and repair services

Sitka –

- 80-ton lift
- Full shipbuilding and repair services

Juneau –

- 15-ton lift
- 35-ton lift
- Full shipbuilding and repair services

Hoonah –

- Hydraulic Trailer – 40 ft./20-ton maximum
- 200-ton lift.

Haines –

- Small storage yard
- Plans to develop an uplands work yard with a 70 to 100-ton lift.

Skagway –

- Hydraulic Trailer – 40 ft./20-ton maximum
- Storage yard
- Mechanic/electronic repair services

Regional Health Care Facilities

In Southeast's 44 communities, there is a general acute-care facility located in 5; Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, and Wrangell. Residents not living in one of these communities must travel by boat or plane to access secondary or advanced health care services. Small clinics and some private providers can be found in a few of the moderately-sized communities, but volunteer EMS is all that's available in the smaller of the region's communities. The major health care facilities in the region are as follows.

Hospitals -

- Ketchikan General Hospital - 46 beds
- Sitka Community Hospital - 13 beds
- SEARHC Hospital (Sitka) - 64 beds
- Bartlett Memorial Hospital (Juneau) – 55 in-patient/16 out-patient beds.

Medical Centers (resident doctors) -

- Petersburg Medical Center (14 beds)
- Wrangell Medical Center (8 beds)
- Craig Clinic (outpatient)
- Haines Clinic (outpatient)

Many other Southeast Alaska communities have local outpatient clinics that are generally staffed by a nurse practitioner or a physician's assistant, but no resident doctor. Table 8 shows community population compared to the medical services that are available in the region.

**TABLE 8
COMMUNITY POPULATION SIZE AND MEDICAL FACILITIES**

Community	2009 Population	Clinics/Hospitals
Angoon	442	Angoon Health Center
Coffman Cove	152	Craig Health Clinic
Craig	1,101	Craig Health Clinic/POW Health Center
Cube Cove	0	n/a
Edna Bay	49	n/a
Elfin Cove	25	n/a
Excursion Inlet	11	n/a
Game Creek	16	Hoonah Medical Clinic in Hoonah
Gustavus	451	Gustavus Community Clinic
Haines	1,624	SEARHC Haines Health Center & Haines Public Health Center
Hobart Bay	1	n/a
Hollis	193	Craig Health Clinic & Alcia Roberts Medical Center in Klawock
Hoonah	764	Hoonah Medical Clinic
Hydaburg	340	Hydaburg Clinic
Hyder	87	Stewart Health Clinic, Stewart, BC, Canada
Juneau	30,661	Bartlett Regional Hospital, SEARHC Medical/Dental Clinic & Juneau Public Health Center
Kake	497	Kake Health Center
Kasaan	56	Kasaan Clinic
Ketchikan	7,503	Ketchikan General Hospital, Ketchikan Indian Community Tribal Health Clinic & U.S. Coast Guard Ketchikan Dispensary
Klawock	782	Alicia Roberts Medical Center
Klukwan	72	Klukwan Clinic
Kupreanof	24	Petersburg Medical Center in Petersburg
Lutak	38	Haines Medical Clinic in Haines
Metlakatla	1,330	Annette Island Family Medical Clinic
Meyers Chuck	16	n/a
Naukati Bay	118	n/a
Pelican	122	Pelican Health Center

TABLE 8 CONTINUED

Community	Current Population	Clinics/Hospitals
Petersburg	2,973	Petersburg Medical Center, Petersburg Public Health Center
Point Baker	11	n/a
Port Alexander	61	n/a
Port Protection	72	n/a
Saxman	434	Ketchikan General Hospital in Ketchikan
Sitka	8,627	Mt. Edgecumbe/SEARHC Hospital, Sitka Community Hospital & U.S. Coast Guard Air Station
Skagway	865	Dahl Memorial Clinic
Tenakee Springs	104	Tenakee Springs Health Clinic
Thorne Bay	424	Thorne Bay Health Center
Whale Pass	60	Craig Health Clinic
Wrangell	1,892	Wrangell Medical Center & Tidelands Clinic
Yakutat	628	Yakutat Community Health Center

Source: AKDCCED

2.4 Economy in Southeast

Major economic sectors that bring money into Southeast Alaska (basic industries) include commercial fishing, timber, mining, tourism, and some government jobs (mostly State and Federal government). Manufacturing is also considered a basic industry and is made up mostly of businesses processing fish and timber products. Businesses which support the local population by providing goods and services also provide jobs and income in local communities. These support businesses also generate revenue through sales to visitors from outside the area, bringing new money into communities.

Employment and Earnings

Table 9 presents standard Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOL&WD) unemployment rates for February 2008, February 2009, and February 2010 for boroughs and Census Areas of Southeast Alaska. According to DOL&WD definitions, a person is only considered unemployed by this count if they are unemployed and actively seeking work during that month. This table does not count discouraged workers who are unemployed but are not actively seeking work. Based on a seasonal cycle of employment that peaks in the mid-summer months, this table displays the time of lowest employment in that annual cycle.

TABLE 9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA
FEBRUARY 2008, 2009, AND 2010

Borough or Census Area	Feb-08	Feb-09	Feb-10	% Change Feb 08 to Feb 10
Haines Borough	14.60%	18.10%	14.70%	0.68%
Juneau Borough	5.10%	7.20%	7.40%	45.09%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	8.00%	10.90%	10.80%	35.00%
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	19.60%	23.30%	20.30%	3.57%
Sitka Borough	7.20%	8.10%	8.40%	16.67%
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	22.30%	28.50%	29.05%	30.27%
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	14.80%	16.10%	14.80%	0.00%
Yakutat Borough	12.10%	16.50%	16.40%	35.54%
Southeast Alaska Region	8.50%	10.90%	10.60%	24.71%

Source: AKDOLWD 2010. Note: The unemployed for this count are defined as those without jobs but actively seeking work. Discouraged workers not actively seeking work are not counted here.

Table 10 presents employment by industry in Southeast Alaska for 2008 and 2009. Between 2008 and 2009, the region lost 572 jobs (-1.7%). The only industries with the job gains over that time were Local Government with an increase of 159 jobs, and "Other" jobs (jobs not classified in the standard industry groups), with a gain of 49 jobs. The largest job losses occurred in the Trade, Transportation and Utilities (down 409 jobs over 2008), and State Government (down 144 jobs over 2009). These job losses could be attributed to the economic recession and decline in visitor to the region, as well as to a statewide trend in loss of State Government jobs.

TABLE 10
AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA RESIDENTS BY INDUSTRY
2008 AND 2009

Industry	2008	2009	Percent Change 2008-2009
Natural Resources and Mining	700	691	-1.3%
Construction	1,970	1,897	-3.7%
Manufacturing	1,201	1,181	-1.7%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	7,158	6,749	-5.7%
Information	557	551	-1.1%
Financial Activities	1,331	1,290	-3.1%
Professional and Business Services	1,315	1,280	-2.7%
Educational and Health Services	3,429	3,409	-0.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	2,890	2,867	-0.8%
State Government	5,483	5,339	-2.6%
Local Government	6,274	6,433	2.5%
Other	868	917	5.6%
Total	33,176	32,604	-1.7%

Source: AKDOLWD, 2009. Note: Does not include self-employed persons such as sole proprietors and commercial fishers

Table 11 presents jobs and average annual wages of Southeast Alaska residents by Borough and Census Area for 2008 and 2009. Overall, the region had a loss of 572 jobs (-1.7%), but gained 3.1% in average annual wages paid to residents. Wages earned by Southeast Alaska residents gained over statewide inflation because the cost of living increase over the same time period (as measured by the Anchorage Consumer Price Index) was only 1.2%. Areas that gained jobs were the Municipality of Skagway (+5.1%), the City and Borough of Yakutat (+2.5%), and the Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area (+0.1%). The Hoonah-Angoon Census Area had the largest percentage job loss (-4.7%), followed by the City and Borough of Wrangell (-3.7%), and the Ketchikan Gateway Borough (-2.0%).

TABLE 11
JOBS AND AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES FOR SOUTHEAST ALASKA RESIDENTS
BY BOROUGH AND CENSUS AREA, 2008 AND 2009

Borough or Census Area	2008 Jobs	2008 Average Annual Wage	2009 Jobs	2009 Average Annual Wage	Change in jobs	Percent Change in Jobs	Percent Change in Annual Wage
Haines Borough	999	\$25,396	981	\$26,218	-18	-1.8%	3.2%
City and Borough of Juneau	15,601	\$35,977	15,342	\$37,016	-259	-1.7%	2.9%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	6,239	\$32,896	6,115	\$33,985	-124	-2.0%	3.3%
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	2,377	\$24,411	2,379	\$25,981	2	0.1%	6.4%
City and Borough of Sitka	3,842	\$30,533	3,740	\$31,475	-102	-2.7%	3.1%
Municipality of Skagway	431	\$30,683	453	\$30,046	22	5.1%	-2.1%
Hoonah-Angoon	936	\$19,764	892	\$18,799	-44	-4.7%	-4.9%
Petersburg Census Area	1,535	\$24,641	1,511	\$25,768	-24	-1.6%	4.6%
City and Borough of Wrangell	897	\$26,506	864	\$27,933	-33	-3.7%	5.4%
City and Borough of Yakutat	319	\$21,958	327	\$23,020	8	2.5%	4.8%
TOTAL	33,176	\$32,178	32,604	\$33,184	-572	-1.7%	3.1%

Source: AKDOLWD, 2009. Note: Does not include self-employed persons such as sole proprietors and commercial fishers.

Table 12 shows what percentage of the workforce were non-resident workers in 2008 for each Southeast Alaska borough and Census area. Some of these workers are residents of other communities in Alaska, but the majority is from outside the State. Much of the non-resident workers are in Southeast Alaska during the summer season to work in the fish processing and tourism industries. Non-resident workers had 75.8% of the jobs in the Southeast Alaska fish processing industry in 2008.

TABLE 12
PERCENT OF NONRESIDENT WORKERS IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA IN 2008
IN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Borough or Census Area	State Government	Local Government	Private Industry
Haines Borough	6.8%	14.7%	50.6%
Juneau Borough	11.6%	11.7%	31.5%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	28.8%	20.3%	39.1%
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	15.0%	17.5%	44.9%
Sitka Borough	18.3%	14.6%	39.0%
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	8.6%	19.5%	62.7%
Wrangell-Petersburg	2.5%	10.7%	49.0%
Yakutat Borough	7.1%	20.0%	49.2%
Southeast Alaska Region	14.2%	15.2%	39.1%

Source: AKDOLWD, Nonresidents Working in Alaska, 2008. Note: For this count, nonresident workers include both workers from other Alaska locations, and workers from outside the state.

The employers with the highest number of workers in Southeast Alaska include:

- State of Alaska (except University of Alaska);
- Juneau School District;
- Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC);
- City and Borough of Juneau;
- University of Alaska;
- Bartlett Regional Hospital;
- Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District;
- City of Ketchikan;
- Wal-Mart Associates, Inc..
- Peace Health – Ketchikan General Hospital; and

Table 13 presents the occupations with the most employment of Southeast Alaska residents for 2009.

TABLE 13
TOP OCCUPATIONS IN THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA REGION, 2009
(SOUTHEAST ALASKA RESIDENTS ONLY)

Occupation	Number Employed	Percent Female
Retail Salespersons	14,224	673.6%
Cashiers	879	64.9%
Construction Laborers	705	9.6%
Office Clerks, General	673	80.1%
Bookkeeping, Accounting & Audit Clerks	667	84.3%
Meat, Poultry, & Fish Cutters & Trimmers	567	31.7%
Teacher Assistants	537	84.0%
Office & Administrative Support Workers	507	79.5%
Janitors & Cleaners (except maids)	498	30.3%
Executive Secretaries & Admin Assistants	484	88.2%
Combined Food Prep & Serving Workers	479	64.5%
Laborers & Material Movers, Hand	421	16.0%
Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	412	4.9%
General & Operations Managers	407	31.8%
Registered Nurses	396	92.2%
Waiters & Waitresses	386	73.5%
Elementary School Teachers, except Sp Ed.	378	79.9%
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	357	85.7%
Carpenters	350	2.0%

Source: AKDOLWD, 2010.

Factors Impacting Regional Economic Performance

The Southeast Alaska region is an area of about 29,000 square miles of land made up of a narrow strip of shore fronted by an archipelago of over 1,000 islands. The area is rugged and remote, and the communities are mostly located along the shore, sandwiched between the mountains and the sea, and isolated from each other. Only four communities in Southeast Alaska have road connections to the world outside of the region; Skagway, Haines, Klukwan, and Hyder. The small size and remoteness of the communities combined with the rugged landscape limit the options for transportation, electric energy generation and transmission, and other basic infrastructures and services needed for economic development. The communities are dependent on airborne and seagoing transportation to move people, vehicles and goods, including basic needs such as groceries and petroleum products. The small populations and long distances between them tend to make all transportation options expensive. Many of the communities still rely on costly diesel generators for electric power, and telecommunications systems are slow with low capacity for data transmission.

The region is blessed with abundant natural resources, but energy to process raw materials and transportation to get products to market are costly, so most added value-added production occurs outside of the region (and generally outside of the state). In addition, the high costs of energy and transportation greatly impact the quality of life in our communities, limiting the amount and quality of affordable housing, health care, education, and other amenities.

In 2005, Southeast Conference administered a survey on economic development issues to business people and to community and government leaders in the region. Questionnaires asked what respondents felt are the largest impediments to economic development in their communities and in the region. The results of that survey are still valid in 2010. The most frequently mentioned business impediments were (in no particular order of emphasis):

- high cost and lack of adequate transportation
- high cost of energy and utilities
- lack of skilled workers
- high cost (to employer) of wages and benefits for workers
- lack of housing (especially seasonal housing)
- cumbersome and duplicate regulatory requirements
- lack of land for development
- high cost of living vs. low wages
- special interests opposing development

Recent economic conditions have eroded markets for Southeast Alaska resources and products, and slowed the flow of visitors who purchase goods and services in the region. Government investment in regional infrastructure has also slowed, and will continue to slow as the world economy struggles towards equilibrium.

These are issues that Southeast Conference continues to address, with the goal of improving the economic well being and quality of life of all residents of the region. Improvement in the reliability and cost of transportation, communications, and electric energy generation; improved workforce development; and reduced opposition to responsible development of local resources can pave the way for increased economic development in Southeast Alaska.

Economic Sectors

The major economic sectors in Southeast Alaska include commercial fish harvest and processing, timber harvest and processing, mining, tourism, and government. Commercial fish harvest does not appear in the earlier industry employment counts because commercial fishers are considered self-employed, and so are outside the system requiring contributions to unemployment insurance for workers (the system that allows us to count numbers of workers by industry). Commercial fish and timber processing business employment and earnings is counted in the Manufacturing industry category. Much of the tourist industry employment is accounted for in the Leisure and Hospitality industry category; however, many other types of businesses in the region also derive employment and earnings from visitors to the region.

Commercial Fisheries

Counts for fish processing jobs and earnings are also included in regional totals in Tables 10 and 11 under the Manufacturing industry category. Table 14 presents the number of commercial fishing permits and crew licenses issued to Southeast Alaska residents in 2000 and 2009. Early in the decade, prices for commercially-caught fish dropped, but they have rebounded in the past few years. However, Southeast Alaska continues to lose commercial fishing permits and crew licenses to non-residents.

Between 2000 and 2009, regional residents lost a total of 445 (-13.5%) State-issued limited entry commercial fishing permits, and 273 (-9.7%) fewer residents held commercial fishing crew licenses. The largest losses in commercial fishing permits over that time were in the City and Borough of Juneau (-25.7%), and the Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area (-23.4%). Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area followed with a 18.8% loss in resident-owned permits. The Haines Borough lost the most crew licenses between 2000 and 2009 (-28.7%), followed by the Ketchikan Gateway Borough (-25.2%), and the Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area (-24.0%). Between 2008 and 2009, 38 commercial fishing permits left the region, but local residents gained 22 fishing crew licenses in that year. The City and Borough of Yakutat and the Haines Borough gain the most crew licenses between 2008 and 2009.

TABLE 14
SOUTHEAST ALASKA RESIDENTS WITH COMMERCIAL FISHING PERMITS AND CREW LICENSES
2000, 2008 & 2009

Borough	2000 Permit Holders	2008 Permit Holders	2009 Permit Holders	2000 Crew License Holders	2008 Crew License Holders	2009 Crew License Holder
Haines Borough	128	109	110	136	87	97
City and Borough of Juneau	521	406	387	412	413	441
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	391	343	331	424	296	317
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	410	338	333	322	327	297
City and Borough of Sitka	583	551	572	565	547	547
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	291	221	223	196	147	149
Wrangell-Petersburg	818	765	746	717	677	645
City and Borough of Yakutat	161	163	156	46	29	52
TOTAL	3,303	2,896	2,858	2,818	2,523	2,545

Source: AKCFEC, 2009.

Table 15 presents pounds and value of fish landed by commercial fishers residing in Southeast Alaska. These fish were not necessarily caught or landed in Southeast Alaska, but they were caught by Southeast Alaska residents, and the earnings accrue to those resident permit holders. The 2009 data is preliminary and may not report the total catch and earnings for that year. It is difficult to fully quantify the changes between years with missing data, however it appears from the table that the average dollars per pound of fish harvested generally dropped between 1990 and 2000, and rebounded somewhat through 2008. Prices were down in general in 2009. It is too early to say what the worldwide economic downturn will do to fish prices and regional fisher's earnings.

**TABLE 15
COMMERCIAL FISHING ACTIVITY BY SOUTHEAST ALASKA RESIDENTS
1990 TO 2008**

	1990	2000	2008	2009 Prelim
Haines Borough (\$/lb)	\$1.48	\$0.60	\$0.96	\$0.84
Pounds Landed (1,000)	4,394.90	6,842.70	7,601.72	6,105.39
Dollar Value (\$1,000)	\$6,497.30	\$4,092.30	\$7,312.32	\$5,119.96
Juneau City and Borough (\$/lb)	\$1.38	\$0.94	\$1.33	\$0.91
Pounds Landed (1,000)	17,973.80	17,496.60	16,789.08	18,485.49
Dollar Value (\$1,000)	\$24,874.10	\$16,372.90	\$22,342.20	\$16,899.80
Ketchikan Gateway Borough (\$/lb)	\$0.80	\$0.51	\$0.81	\$0.52
Pounds Landed (1,000)	29,868.40	27,350.00	24,710.63	31,163.09
Dollar Value (\$1,000)	\$23,786.60	\$13,921.00	\$20,036.78	\$16,210.70
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan (\$/lb)	\$1.16	\$0.83	\$1.26	\$0.70
Pounds Landed (1,000)	10,523.70	8,739.90	11,458.41	15,032.27
Dollar Value (\$1,000)	\$12,188.80	\$7,277.20	\$14,483.78	\$10,563.71
Sitka City and Borough (\$/lb)	\$1.35	\$1.10	\$1.74	\$0.97
Pounds Landed (1,000)	22,682.30	29,144.60	22,001.42	29,350.22
Dollar Value (\$1,000)	\$30,564.10	\$32,041.10	\$38,266.06	\$28,523.84
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon (\$/lb)	\$1.36	\$1.32	\$1.98	\$1.43
Pounds Landed (1,000)	9,179.60	4,758.20	3,850.67	3,746.70
Dollar Value (\$1,000)	\$12,526.30	\$6,272.60	\$7,643.43	\$5,349.79
Wrangell-Petersburg (\$/lb)	\$1.03	\$0.89	\$1.25	\$0.78
Pounds Landed (1,000)	61,214.90	52,577.60	54,419.25	64,244.62
Dollar Value (\$1,000)	\$62,748.30	\$46,697.90	\$67,904.34	\$50,116.94
Yakutat City and Borough (\$/lb)	\$1.67	\$0.84	\$1.51	\$1.05
Pounds Landed (1,000)	3,329.80	1,800.90	2,167.41	2,225.61
Dollar Value (\$1,000)	\$5,564.90	\$1,507.30	\$3,266.49	\$2,342.45
Southeast Region Total (\$/lb)	\$1.12	\$0.86	\$1.27	\$0.79
Pounds Landed (1,000)	159,167.40	148,710.50	142,998.59	170,353.39
Dollar Value (\$1,000)	\$178,750.30	\$128,182.20	\$181,255.40	\$135,127.19

Source: AKCFEC. Notes: Preliminary figures are generally low, so 2008 totals will likely increase. Some earnings data is not available to preserve confidentiality of earnings in small fisheries.

Seafood processing activity in Southeast Alaska has slowed since the early 2000s. In 2003, Wards Cove Packing Company ceased operation of nine salmon processing plants in Alaska (three in Southeast Alaska). However, the plants were purchased and are operating again, and seafood processing employment, despite some fluctuation, appears to be strong in the region. Average annual wages in this industry have dropped slightly in recent years. It is important to note that employment and earnings in the seafood processing industry are reported under the manufacturing category in Tables 9 and 10.

Mariculture and aquaculture farming are relatively new to Southeast Alaska, and have great potential for expansion. Out of the 56 farms in Alaska, about half of them are located in Southeast and most of those are in southern Southeast. Due to colder water climates that slow down maturation, oysters grown in Alaskan waters are of a higher quality and available year round. The growth of this industry in recent years has spurred private stakeholders to seek the development of a regional shellfish-processing facility. Currently, individual farms are processing their own product for distribution to the market. A regional facility would improve efficiency in costs, time it takes to get the goods to the market, and holding capacity for efficient transportation. In addition, several facilities produce shellfish seeds, or spat, for shipment to other farms outside the region. A regional shellfish processing facility will assist in the development and growth of the more than 15 farms currently producing 300,000-500,000 oysters each year with a farm gate value of \$2.5 million and create 40-50 new jobs in the area. Seventy cents of every dollar is spent in direct industry purchases remains in the local economy. Table 16 shows the unprocessed shellfish value against the number of farms.

TABLE 16
AQUATIC FARMING PRODUCTION AND FARM GATE VALUE*

Year	Farms	Productive Permitted Farms	Oysters (ea)	Sales	Clams (lb)	Sales	Other (lb)	Sales	Total Sales
1990	16	7	166,503	\$45,638	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$45,638
1991	26	7	160,376	\$44,440	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$44,440
1992	25	8	355,762	\$112,980	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$112,980
1993	21	11	328,290	\$114,908	0	\$0	150	\$288	\$115,196
1994	17	9	528,540	\$138,993	5,396	\$18,238	0	\$0	\$157,231
1995	15	11	599,106	\$185,723	8,319	\$28,118	0	\$0	\$213,841
1996	12	11	624,091	\$222,196	16,593	\$43,796	500	\$2,200	\$268,192
1997	13	11	553,694	\$202,965	24,814	\$93,869	0	\$0	\$296,834
1998	12	9	579,290	\$226,418	28,166	\$89,002	238	\$417	\$315,837
1999	11	9	489,421	\$187,605	38,666	\$124,054	0	\$0	\$311,659
2000	11	7	352,478	\$146,510	39,135	\$120,636	0	\$0	\$267,146
2001	15	8	247,289	\$105,018	35,700	\$105,071	10	\$150	\$210,239
2002	27	9	287,364	\$124,770	40,726	\$115,038	23	\$345	\$240,153
2003	25	10	396,684	\$163,908	61,658	\$148,924	14	\$210	\$313,042
2004	23	9	446,820	\$187,448	68,453	\$156,921	1,244	\$2,612	\$346,981
2005	34	10	538,116	\$233,215	43,234	\$103,772	0	\$0	\$336,987
2006	33	11	532,128	\$220,907	45,882	\$130,930	0	\$0	\$351,837
2007	33	10	468,018	\$199,796	14,374	\$40,198	0	\$0	\$239,994
2008	40	9	449,040	\$194,769	8,020	\$20,560	0	\$0	\$215,329
2009	41	10	413,330	\$158,725	7839	\$24,841	0	\$0	\$183,766

AKCFEC. Note: * Total Sales represent the total **farm gate value** that is defined as the unprocessed value, excluding the costs of packaging or transport of the product to its first point of sale.

Mining

Southeast Alaska has tremendous minerals resources. The region's mineral deposits are large and diverse. They include gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, molybdenum, platinum, limestone, marble, uranium, and rare earth minerals. There are also substantial quantities of rock, sand, and gravel for use in construction around the region.

Mining has played a large role in the history of the region. Prince of Wales Island had the first gold mine in Alaska and supplied the world with first class marble for buildings for years. Gold was discovered in Juneau in 1880, and the area hosted one of the largest gold mine operations in the world. Currently, the Kennecott Green's Creek mine on Admiralty Island is the largest silver mine in North America and is one of the highest paying employers in the Juneau area. The Calder Mine (renamed the Admiral Mine) on Prince of Wales Island was purchased from Sealaska by Tri-Valley in 2005. The mine is currently in a care and maintenance mode while Select Resources Inc., the mineral division of Tri-Valley Corp., organizes a customer base before restarting the mine. Kensington Gold Mine in Lynn Canal is awaiting a U. S. Supreme Court decision on a tailings disposal plan to complete its permitting process, and with a favorable ruling, could begin operations soon.

Undeveloped deposits of base metals in the region (iron, copper, zinc, and nickel) are small compared to some areas of Alaska (Red Dog Mine near Kotzebue, for instance), and will likely not see production for a long while. Precious metal deposits (gold, silver, and platinum) could see production if market prices rise. Uranium stockpiles worldwide are low, and more small reactors are being built, so the demand for uranium is high.

Mine development is mostly dependant on mineral market prices. Exploration and evaluation of undeveloped mineral bodies in the region has been ongoing, however, recent low mineral prices has slowed some of that progress. Gold prices seem to be holding at a higher level than other mineral prices, so gold mine operations and explorations of areas with gold ore are likely to continue. Operations and explorations focusing on other minerals have slowed. The Bokan Mountain area on Southern Prince of Wales Island holds commercial promise because of its deposits of rare earths and uranium, both of which continue to have strong market prices. Those deposits are currently being developed and could be in production by as early as 2012.

Natural resources and mining jobs in Southeast Alaska (most of which are mining jobs) paid an average annual wage of about \$72,411 in 2008, the highest wage industry in the region.

Tourism

Between the summer months of May and September of 2008, just over 1.7 million out-of-state visitors came to Alaska. Visits to Alaska dropped by 0.4% from 2007. Non-cruise visits alone dropped by 1.5% in summer 2008, following the 1.7% increase in 2007 over 2006.

The majority of the visitors made port calls at the larger communities, but a few traveled to more rural areas. Smaller 130 passenger vessels frequent both rural and larger communities, with the addition of more outlying rural communities in the past few years. Hoonah began receiving cruise ships in recent years, and visits to their facility will likely continue to grow. A 2006 survey of visitor activity, conducted for the Alaska Office of Tourism Development, estimated that visitors arriving by cruise ship spent an average of \$636 per person per trip in Alaska, mostly in Southeast Alaska. Cruise ship visitors spent an estimated \$600 million in the region in that year.

It is too early to tell how the worldwide economic downturn will impact visits of tourists by cruise ship in the 2009 season. Anecdotal evidence says that the ships are filling their cabins by deeply discounting their fares. Some industry officials believe that cruise ship visitors will spend far less money in ports than they have in the past. Table 17 presents the number of cruise ship passengers visiting Southeast Alaska ports from 2000 to 2009. The number of ships calling on Haines and Wrangell has dropped off dramatically since 2000.

TABLE 17
CRUISE SHIP PASSENGER VISITS TO SOUTHEAST ALASKA, 1996 - 2008

Community	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	% Change 2000-2009
Haines	195,466	30,832	32,896	27,659	50,121	43,550	-77.7%
Hoonah, Icy Strait						134,575	N/A*
Juneau	640,477	948,226	951,431	1,017,341	1,032,274	1,019,507	59.2%
Ketchikan	572,464	921,429	838,880	901,595	941,910	936,220	63.5%
Petersburg	0	77,498	140,670	161,920	126,381	N/A	N/A
Sitka	156,019	229,793	267,026	233,936	289,753	224,335	43.8%
Skagway	563,669	774,361	767,404	820,829	781,676	785,034	39.3%
Wrangell	6,702	44,760	5,766	5,192	4,002	3,842	-42.7%

Source: Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska, 2009. Petersburg data unavailable at the time of printing. *Hoonah, Icy Strait port of call began in 2004. 2000-2009 comparison not available.

Some of the businesses in the region that earn money from cruise ship passengers are owned and operated by non-Alaska residents and employ summer-only residents, so an undetermined portion of those earnings leaves the region. A 1999 study of visitor impact to the economy of Skagway (Alaska's third most popular visitor destination in 2006), indicated that 90% of the income in the visitor industry in that community was earned by non-Alaska businesses.

While visitors traveling by air, ferry, or highway tend to spend more per person than cruise ship passengers in the region, there are far fewer of them. It is difficult to judge the economic impact of travelers who travel to Alaska on the Alaska Marine Highway System (ferries) or by air because they are hard to differentiate from residents. The economic downturn will likely impact visits by independent travelers to Alaska, and the amount they will spend in the region in the 2009 season.

Although not strictly related to tourism in the same sense as the cruise industry, inter-community travel contributes to the regional economy. The larger communities in the region reap economic benefits from residents of surrounding communities who travel to the regional hubs for recreation, shopping, to obtain medical services, or to connect to transportation out of the region. These travelers rent hotel rooms and cars, eat at restaurants, and buy goods and services not available in their home communities. They often have a greater economic effect on the region's larger communities than out-of-region visitors because they make repeat visits and large purchases of goods and services.

Timber

The Tongass National Forest makes up about 80% of the land in Southeast Alaska. The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) let 50-year timber harvest contracts in the Tongass, which fed large pulp mills in Ketchikan and Sitka and other mills around the region for many years. Many small communities in the region began their lives as logging camps. In recent years reduced timber supply resulting from litigation caused mills in Sitka and Ketchikan to close down in 1993 and 1997, respectively. Many sawmills around the region also closed, and while some re-opened for a time, few are currently operating. Southern Southeast Alaska communities were the hardest hit by the loss of timber harvest and processing jobs in the region. Table 18 shows timber harvest in the Tongass National Forest between 1990 and 2008.

Timber issues in the 16.9-million-acre Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska remain contentious. On Feb. 15, 2008, the USFS published for public comment its Record of Decision and Final Environmental Impact Statement for the 10-year update of the Tongass Land Use Management Plan (TLMP). It supported 267 million board feet (mmbf) of timber harvest on lands which, according to some groups, consisted of low-value timber requiring high costs for extraction. The actual number of board feet harvest in recent years has been a fraction of this amount. Old-growth timber was given added protection, and a three-phase step-up process was developed to gradually increase timber harvest according to demand and industry performance. The first phase limits harvest to 567,000 acres of the forest's 5.7 million forested acres located outside roadless areas

and wildlife habitat conservation areas. In 2008, there were 14 appeals to the new TLMP. All appeals were rejected by the US Forest Service.

There are approximately 20 sawmills, most of which are very small, operating in Southeast Alaska. Viking Lumber on Prince of Wales Island, however, is the largest private timber industry employer on the island. The Wrangell sawmill can employ up to 200 persons when it can receive enough timber to operate at full capacity. Because there is no timber supply the mill is being dismantled, the owner was left with no option but to close. Sealaska, a regional Native corporation, has large timber holdings in Southern Southeast Alaska and generally harvests between 50 and 70 million board feet (MMBF) annually and accounts for approximately two-thirds of the region’s timber activities. They expect to continue similar level of harvest into the future. A ban on export of unprocessed timber from Federal lands does not apply to State and private lands. Since the Asian market for round logs is strong, much of the timber harvested from non-Federal lands is exported in unprocessed form, and no local processing jobs are created in the region from this harvest.

During the past several years, Tongass timber harvests have been just a fraction of the allowable sale quantity (ASQ) of 267 mmbf—averaging less than 50 mmbf since 2001. Timber operators cite the instability of the timber supply as the greatest obstacle to receiving business loans. Veneer mills, for example, use smaller logs than those typically used by sawmills. The Ketchikan Veneer Mill using a short term high cost timber supply from Canada started production and weekly shipments in September 2007 and employed 35 people, but was forced to suspend operations indefinitely in March 2008. The mill has been sold off because of no log supply.

Many local areas are pursuing small-scale harvest to meet local and regional needs, and are seeking ways to increase value-added opportunities, rather than shipping raw logs out of the region.

The USFS still has substantial holdings of timber suitable for harvest. Although the current political climate has hindered sales of many USFS timber stands, a few small mills have been able to operate with what is available. The mills would prefer to have three year’s worth of timber on contract, but that has been difficult to obtain because nearly every timber sale has been subject to litigation by environmental groups.

The future harvest on USFS lands is largely dependant upon national politics, yet recent stronger markets for Alaskan wood products and efforts to increase contract sales by regional and industry forces may also impact the availability of timber for harvest. Businesses in Ketchikan and Wrangell are considering re-opening mills there, and a recent study by the USFS and the University of Alaska Southeast has outlined the conditions and need for a Medium Density Fiberboard (MDF) plant to utilize mill waste and low quality wood in the region. A plan for

inventorying the second-growth timber has been developed and will cost \$80,000. Money to fund the plan is being sought so that the inventory can be completed this year. This inventory is essential to determine when and where such timber will be available and commercially viable, so that a plan to transition to a second-growth timber economy can be made. The Forest Service promised to prepare and offer four (4) 10 year timber sales to help stabilize the timber supply for the existing operations and to induce new manufacturing investments.

A bright spot in the industry is that a small portion of wood waste is now successfully being used for fuel in the region. Hopefully this will expand to help sawmills so they can avoid paying expensive costs to dispose of

**TABLE 18
TIMBER HARVEST IN THE TONGASS NATIONAL
FOREST, 1990 - 2008
IN MILLIONS OF BOARD FEET (MMBF)**

Year	Tongass Harvest (MMBF)*
1990	470.7
1995	221.2
2000	146.9
2001	47.8
2002	33.8
2003	51.3
2004	46.0
2005	50.0
2006	43.0
2007	23.0
2008	30.0

Sources: U.S. Forest Service and Southeast Conference. Does not include harvest on State or private lands.

wood waste. More recently, efforts are underway to explore opportunities to construct and operate pellet plants in Southeast Alaska.

There is a move to replace oil burners with biomass burners. Wood pellets are the preferred fuel and a few operators are looking into pellet production. If this occurs it could be the first step in reestablishing markets for residuals and low grade logs. This could also be the start towards restoration of an integrated industry.

Government

As is evident from Tables 10 and 11, the government sector has a major impact on the economy of the region. While both State and local government employment had declined in recent years, it appears to have rebounded slightly in the past couple of years. Federal Government employment has exhibited the opposite trend, showing growth until recently. Federal Government budget reductions may be a contributing factor to that trend. Continued Federal budget cuts will likely continue to impact Federal Government employment, and could also impact both State and local government programs in the future. Recent drops in the price of North Slope crude oil will negatively impact the State budget, and the worldwide economic downturn will put downward pressure on tax revenues for local governments. If plans for a gas pipeline through the State are realized, the State will see increases in revenues that impact the entire economy of the region, especially the Capital City.

Other Economic Sectors

While retirement is not generally considered an industry, retirees are economic actors who have an effect on the regional economy. Those who settle in Southeast Alaska spend their retirement income to live as any other worker would spend a paycheck. Most retirement income originates outside of the community, classifying this group as a basic industry. Retirees are a significant portion of the clientele of the health care and social services sectors. They also tend to contribute much to their communities through volunteerism, and serve as an anchor for families who stay in the region to be near them. In 2009, 6,981 people age 65 and over lived in Southeast Alaska, making this group larger than both the State government and the local government sectors, which employed 5,339 and 6,433 people respectively in the region in that year. Senior citizens receive income from retirement benefits, Social Security, Medicare, investments and savings, private annuities and insurances, and other sources that they spend in Southeast Alaska.

The health and social services sector is one of the fastest growing in the State and the region. In 2009, 3,409 people were employed in the private sector in this industry, and more were employed in the government sector dealing with health and social services. Major health care employers in the region include Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC), Bartlett Regional Hospital, and Ketchikan General Hospital. Trained health care professionals are in high demand in the region, and continued growth in the industry is expected.

Tribal governments and Native Corporations in the region also generate economic activity. In 2008, tribal governments employed an annual average of 887 workers in the region. Jobs with Native corporations and other Native organizations are more difficult to isolate, as they are categorized under several industries along with non-Native entities. These businesses and organizations work in the Hospitality and Leisure, Transportation, Manufacturing, and other industries in the region.

Regional Native Corporation: Sealaska Corporation

Of the 200 Native Village Corporations in the State of Alaska there are 12 in the Southeast region. Village Councils (Federally Recognized Tribes) are listed in each community's section.

Native Village Corporation & Community

Cape Fox Corporation, Saxman
Goldbelt Inc., Juneau

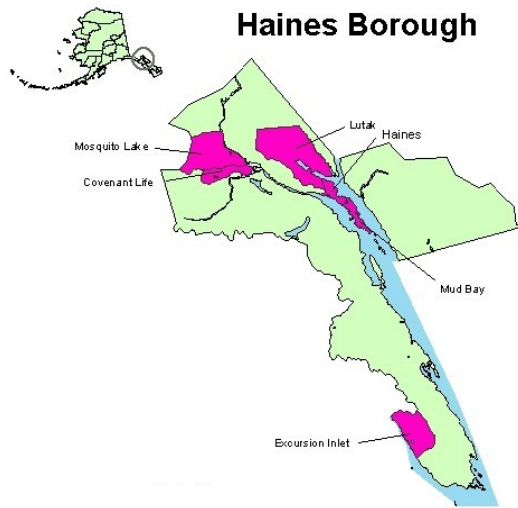
Haida Corporation, Hydaburg
Huna Totem Corporation, Hoonah
Kake Tribal Corporation, Kake
Kavilco Inc., Kasaan
Klawock Heenya Corporation, Klawock
Klukwan, Inc., Klukwan
Kootznoowoo Inc., Angoon
Shaan-Seet Inc., Craig
Shee Atiká, Inc., Sitka
Yak-tat Kwaan Inc., Yakutat

3.0 Community Profiles & Project Lists

In this section you will find economic data, a brief outline, and a list of projects for each of the communities in Southeast Alaska. Communities are listed alphabetically by Borough and Census Area; incorporated communities are outlined first and then unincorporated communities. Strategies are outlined in section 5.0 Goals and Objectives. Prior year's project lists used strategies from that year, please refer to that year's update to match strategies.

Although not included in the regional data, Southeast Conference works closely with communities to the north and south of the region on many common interests. Due to a connection to the Alaska Highway and Klondike Highway through Haines and Skagway there is an almost constant flow of commerce with Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada located 161 and 80 miles from each community respectively. Cordova, Alaska and Prince Rupert, British Columbia, Canada share links to the Alaska Marine Highway System with the Southeast region of Alaska. Efforts toward shipping Southeast Alaska goods through the Port of Prince Rupert have started to gain momentum as communities and individuals collaborate to reach larger world-wide markets. Though these communities are not physically or politically part of Southeast Alaska, they share similar challenges and concerns.





3.1 Haines Borough

The Haines Borough contains the communities of Covenant Life, Excursion Inlet, Haines, Lutak, Mosquito Lake, and Mud Bay. The borough school district, retail trade, business and transportation services are the main employment sources. This is supplemented by seasonal tourism. 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. The unemployment rate for February 2010: 14.7%.

Haines Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	2,392	2,310	2,286
Employment	1,225	999	981
Population 16+	1,864	1,882	1,884
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	131	93	100
Manufacturing	28	20	24
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	195	190	171
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	31	25	25
Education, Social Services & Health Services	171	118	121
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	57	37	24
Services	306	197	213
Other	73	27	29
Government Employment	233	291	273
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	109	127	110
Estimated Gross Earnings	\$3,720,277	\$6,977,696	\$5,119,963
School Enrollment	425	319	312
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency. *Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA.</small>			

Government: Home Rule Borough

Electric Utility: Haines: Alaska Power Company. Power source: diesel. Kilowatt capacity: 7,445. Rate per kilowatt hour: \$21.2/KWH. Covenant Life & Mosquito Lake: Inside Passage Electric Cooperative (IPEC). Excursion Inlet: Individual diesel generators.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Lily Lake and Piedad Springs water is treated, stored, and then distributed throughout Haines. Sewage receives primary treatment before discharge through two ocean outfalls with the exception of a few homes that have wells and septic tanks. Covenant Life residents derive water from the well at the Covenant Life Center. A central septic tank or individual tanks are used for sewage disposal. Lutak community uses individual wells and septic systems.

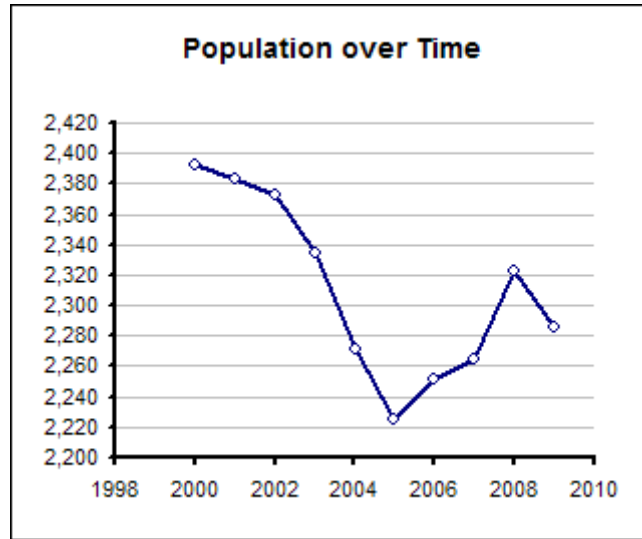
Mosquito Lake community is half water wells. The remaining draw water or have it delivered.

Solid Waste: Privately-operated landfill and refuse collection: Community Waste Solutions. Access granted to all communities to landfill, refuse collection only in Haines area.

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the Haines Borough are:

- Haines Borough School Dist.
- State of AK, Dept. of Admin.
- Haines Borough
- SEARHC
- Cornerstone Home Health

CHART B



Source: AKDOLWD

Transportation Facilities: Deep water dock, year round road access to Canada and Interior Alaska, and a 4,600ft runway. Excursion Inlet has a public seaplane base.

Transportation Services: Accessible via State-operated marine highway, small plane, seaplane, boat, and is also connected to the Alaska Highway via the Haines Highway. Excursion Inlet is only accessible via seaplane or small boat.

Schools: Within the Haines Borough School District, there are 4 schools. Three are located in Haines K-12 and a home school program. Mosquito Lake has Mosquito Lake Elementary School K-9. Student-teacher ratio for the district: 14.2

Health Care: SEARHC Haines Health Center. Haines Public Health Center. Haines Volunteer Fire Dept./EMS.

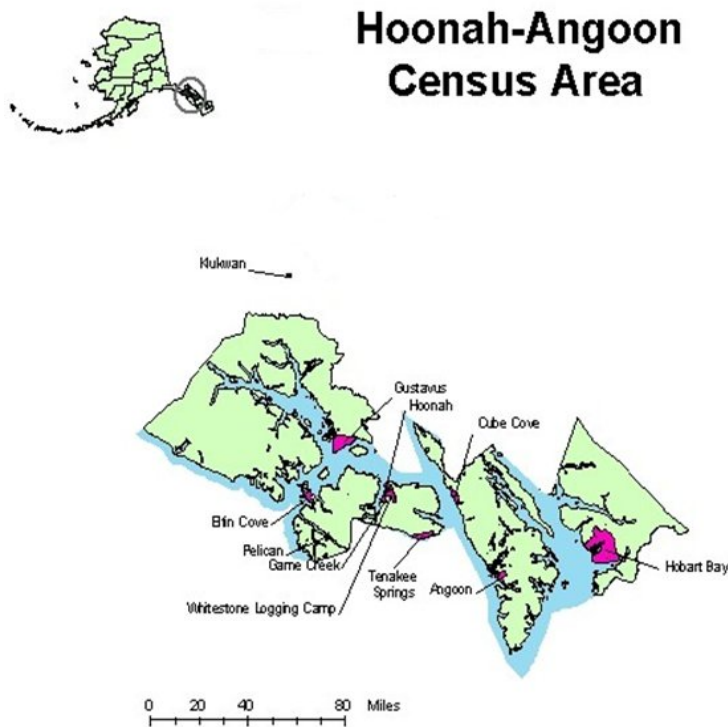
Federally Recognized Tribe: Chilkoot Indian Association.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Haines 2010 Project List	1		1.1	Small Boat Harbor Expansion	Haines Borough 90777662231	\$32m	Design	USACE, RD, EDA, ADOT& PF, Denali Comm., Local
	2		1.1	Portage Cove Southside Harbor Improvements		\$7m	Engineering in progress	USACE, RD, EDA, ADOT& PF, Denali Comm., Local
	3		2.1	Industrial Port Development		\$0.5m	Planning	Private, EDA, RD, AIDEA,
	4		2.1	Port Chilkoot Waterfront Development		\$4.4m	Engineering Construction	Legis., Local
	5		1.1	Water and Sewer Upgrades Various		\$2.6m	engineering	ADEC, EPA, Legis., Local
	6		1.1	Potable Water Storage Tanks		\$2.5m	Engineering	ADEC, EPA, Legis., Local
	7		1.1	Sewer Treatment Plant Replacement		\$5.9m	Preliminary Engineering	ADEC, EPA, Legis., Local
	8		1.1	Townsite Road Improvements		\$3.8m	Engineering ready to bid	Legis., Local
	9		1.1	Haines Borough Secondary Roads upgrades		\$450k	In progress	Legis., Local
	10		1.1	Renovation of Haines Pool and School locker rooms		\$1.7m	Preliminary Engineering	Legis., Local
	11		2.3	Downtown Corridor Development		\$2.7m	Planning Engineering	Local, Various State & Fed.
	12		3.1	Alternative Energy and Energy Conservation		\$1.5m	Engineering	DCCED, EPA, Legis.
	13		2.3	Scenic Byway Haines Highway Corridor Improvements		\$200k	Concept and Design	Local, Various State & Fed.
	14		1.2	Haines Community Fitness and Wellness Center		\$755k	Planning	Local
	15		1.1	School Renovation		\$3.2m	Preliminary Engineering	ADOE, Local
	16		2.1	Deep Water Port Construction		\$26.4m	Planning	Private, EDA, RD, AIDEA, Local
	17		2.3	Chilkat Center Renovation Project		\$5.8m	Planning	Private Foundations, Denali Comm., Local
	18		2.4	Fish Processing		\$6m	All Phases	Private, EDA, RD, AIDEA, Local

3.2 Hoonah-Angoon Census Area

The Municipality of Skagway incorporated on June 20, 2007. The boundary of the original Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area has been redrawn and renamed. Much of the statistical data will continue to reflect the original census area, including Skagway, until the 2010 Census. The Hoonah-Angoon Census Area is made up of scattered coastal communities in northern Southeast Alaska, (*this section lists all the communities within the Hoonah-Angoon Census Area*). Commercial fishing and subsistence lifestyle remains the primary focus in most of these. Gustavus and Hoonah rely on tourism to fuel their economies. Klukwan is a Tlingit village located on the Chilkat River near Haines. Tenakee Springs, on Chichagof Island has developed into a retirement and vacation community. Unemployment rate for February 2010: 31.3%

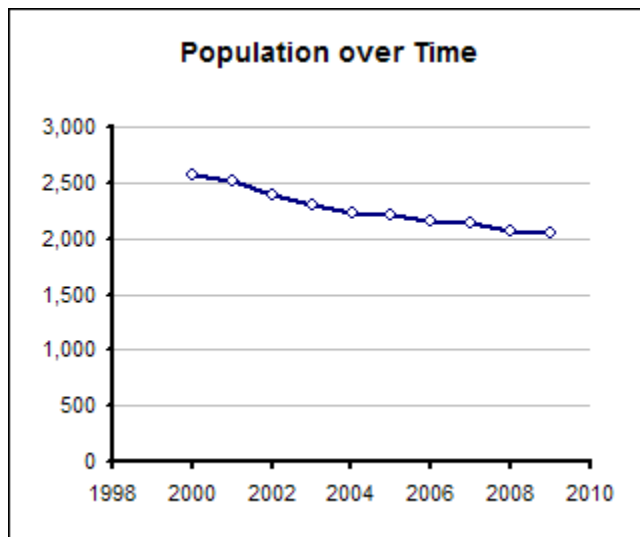


Source: Alaska Department of Labor And Workforce Development, Research and Analysis and US Census Bureau, 2000 Tigerline files.

See individual communities for 2009 economic indicators.

Hoonah-Angoon & Skagway Census Area Economic Indicators	2000	2008	Skagway 2008
Population	3,436	2,100	846
Employment	1,752	936	431
Population 16+	2,624	1,730	708
Unemployment Rate	9.6%	13.0%	←combined
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	130	28	27
Manufacturing	77	68	7
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	346	136	164
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	37	25	14
Education, Social Services & Health Services	271	82	6
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	213	30	*
Services	281	218*	92
Other	116	10	10
Government Employment	430	336	110
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	290	221	←combined
Estimated Gross Earnings	\$1,863,474	\$7,234,229	←combined
Per Capita Personal Income	\$29,104	\$37,880 ¹	←combined
School Enrollment	664	312	110
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Unemployment rate is seasonally adjusted, all other data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency. Data reflects prior census area: Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area for 2000 & Hoonah Angoon Census Area for 2008 with data column added for Skagway Municipality. * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA. 2000 data includes Skagway.</small>			

CHART C



Source: AKDOLWD

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the Hoonah Angoon Census Area are:

- Point Sophia Dev Co LLC
- Chatham School District
- Hoonah City Schools
- State of AK Dept of Admin
- Chilkat Indian Village

*Excluding Municipality of Skagway

3.2.a Incorporated Cities

Angoon

Angoon is a Tlingit village with a commercial fishing and subsistence lifestyle. Possession of alcohol is banned in the community.

Angoon Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	572	430	442
Employment	226	193	197
Population 16+	394	334	344
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	14	*	*
Manufacturing	3	0	5
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	32	19	18
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10	12	10
Education, Social Services & Health Services	77	33	28
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	10	13	14
Services	33	41	28*
Other	16	*	*
Government Employment	87	70*	90*
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	56	28	26
School Enrollment	146	91	83
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, AKDOL, AKDEED AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. †Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas</small>			

Government: 2nd Class City

Electric Utility: Inside Passage Electric Cooperative Kilowatt Capacity: 1,830. 2008 average rate: ¢54.7/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is provided by Tillinghast Lake reservoir then treated at the Tillinghast Lake Water Treatment Plant before being piped to the 95% of the community that has complete plumbing. Sewage is processed at a secondary treatment plant that flows to an ocean outfall.

Solid Waste: City-operated sewage system, refuse collection & landfill.

Transportation Facilities: State-owned sea-plane base in Kootznoowoo Inlet, deep draft dock, small boat harbor with 45 berths, and the State ferry terminal. Angoon ferry landing is scheduled for modifications to enable landing of other ferries, currently only able to accommodate one vessel in the AKHS fleet. DOT is proceeding with Angoon Airport procedural schedule; it is currently in the FAA phase of planning.

Transportation Services: Accessible by float plane or boat.

Schools: Angoon School is in the Chatham Schools District K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 8

Health Care: Angoon Heath Center, operated by SEARHC.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Angoon Community Association.

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Angoon are:

- Chatham School District
- Whalers Cove Lodge
- City of Angoon
- Hecla Greens Creek Mining Co
- Angoon Community Assoc.

List of Projects: City reports no change to their Project List for 2010 and maintains the 2008 submission.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Angoon	1	1	1.1.M	Hydroelectric Project	City of Angoon 907-788-3653	\$ 8.3 m	Design, Construction	AEA, DC
2008 Project List	2	9	2.3.Q	Cold Storage Fish Buying Station, Phases I & II	Angoon Comm. Assn. 907-788-3411	\$ 4 m	Construction, Planning	CDBG, DOT/PF, AMHS
	3	2	2.5.I	Bottled Water Facility		\$ 865 k	Design, Construction	CDBG
	4	4	1.1.R	Multi-Purpose Community Service Building		\$ 1.24 m	Design, Construction	CDBG, EDA, RD
	5	5	1.1.K	Road to Hood Bay		\$ 3 m	Construction	DOT/PF
	6	2	1.1.R	Permanent Drinking Water Source		\$70 k	Feasibility Study	VSW, Indian Health Services, USDA/Rural Utility Services
		7	2.5.I	Micro Finance Development		TBD	Feasibility Study	SBA
	7	6	3.1.A	Landfill Restoration		\$ 500 k	Ongoing	DEC, USFS, EPA, ANHC
	8	8	1.1.R	Flood Protection (Front St. Riprap)		\$ 104.15 k	Design, Construction	FEMA
	9	10	2.1.E	Museum Renovation		\$ 145 k	Construction	CDBG, HUD, ICDBG, RD
	10	14	2.3.A	Commercial Canning of Blue Mussels			Concept	RD, DCED
	11		1.1.R	Boat Launch Ramp		\$ 175 k	Design, Construction	F&G
	12		2.5.A	Airport Development			Ongoing	DOT/PF, FAA
	13	12	1.1.O	Roads, water, sewer infrastructure for home sites		\$50 k	Feasibility Study	DOT/PF
	14	11	1.1.R	Housing for pub safety officer		\$50 k	Feasibility Study	HUD, NAHASDA
	15		1.1.C	Ferry Terminal Upgrade		\$75 k	Planning	DOT/PF
	16		1.1.M	Power Plant Upgrade		\$75 k	Planning	DCED Energy Grant
	17	13	2.1.E	Tourism		\$50 k	Planning	CDBG, SBA, ECDBG, RD
	18	15	2.5.I	Berry Farm - SB Dev.		\$50 k	Planning	SBA, ANA, ICDBG, RD
	19	16	1.1.R	Community Garden		TBA	Feasibility Study	
	20	3	1.1.R	Hike/Bike Trail		TBA	Feasibility Study	

Gustavus

Gustavus is a 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. Many of the residents who have relocated here chose Gustavus for the lifestyle, the nearness to natural resources, the beauty of the area, and for the subsistence activities available.

Gustavus Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	429	448	451
Employment	221	135	142
Population 16+	348	343	355
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	23	9	10
Manufacturing	7	0	*
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	26	53	48
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2	*	*
Education, Social Services & Health Services	26	9	5
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	7	*	*
Services	82	20*	23*
Other	17	*	*
Government Employment	75	35	47
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	31	32	31
School Enrollment	56	49	42
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. *Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>			

Government: 2nd Class City

Electric Utility: Gustavus Electric Company (Private). Power source: primarily hydroelectric supplemented by diesel as needed. Kilowatt capacity: 800. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢26/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is either individually collected by private well or from a community well. School purchases water from the US Park Service. Individual septic systems are also used. Concerns have been raised about water safety, due to shallow wells and individual septic systems.

Solid Waste: City-operated landfill with no refuse collection program.

Transportation Facilities: State-owned and operated 6,700' and 3,010" asphalt runways. Seaplane base located 10 miles outside of town. There is a road connection to Bartlet Cove in Glacier Bay National Park. Freight and transit dock upgrade in 2009-2010.

Transportation Services: Accessible by small aircraft and boat/small ferry. Alaska Airlines provides seasonal service.

Schools: Chatham Schools District; Gustavus School K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 9.1

Health Care: Gustavus Community Clinic. Gustavus Volunteer Fire Department.

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Gustavus are:

- Chatham School District
- City of Gustavus Alaska
- State of AK Dept of Admin
- Gustavus Electric Inc
- Air Excursions LLC

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Gustavus 2010 Project List	1		1.1	Good River Road Culverts Replacement	City of Gustavus 907-697-2451	\$80,000	Seeking funds	DOT/STIP, CIP
	2		1.1	Remodel City Hall		\$93,000	Seeking funds. Preliminary design complete.	CIP
	3		1.1	Fire Hall Improvements		\$101,500	Seeking funds. Preliminary design complete.	FEMA, CIP
	4		3.1	Disposal and Recycling Facility Improvements		\$160,895	Seeking funds. Design complete.	CIP, City of Gustavus
	5		1.1	Covered Library Entrance		\$55,700	Seeking funds. Design complete.	CIP
	Unranked		1.1	Rink Creek Bridge Replacement		\$821,000	STIP need 23055 slated for design in FY12, construction in FY13	DOT/STIP
	Unranked		2.2	Community-Wide Broadband Network		\$145,909	Seeking funds. Design complete.	City of Gustavus
	Unranked		1.1	Clinic Equipment	Gustavus Community Clinic	\$9,250	Seeking funds	CIP, City of Gustavus, Rasmussen

Hoonah

Hoonah is the largest Tlingit village in Alaska. Commercial fishing and logging have supported the population, and most residents maintain a subsistence lifestyle.

Hoonah Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	860	823	764
Employment	399	429	377
Population 16+	656	692	662
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	10	9	6
Manufacturing	36	59	50
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	64	39	29
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6	9	12
Education, Social Services & Health Services	74	32	28
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	75	9	8
Services	23	145*	121*
Other	29	5	*
Government Employment	103	121	123
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	115	86	85
School Enrollment	236	134	107
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. †Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>			

Government: 1st Class City

Electric Utility: Inside Passage Electric Cooperative. Kilowatt capacity: 3,055. 2008 average rate: ¢54/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is derived from Gartina Creek, treated and piped to all homes and facilities. Piped sewage is processed in a sewage treatment plant. 98% of all homes are fully plumbed.

Solid Waste: City-operated refuse collection and landfill operations.

Transportation Facilities: State-owned and operated 2,997ft asphalt runway, seaplane base, and ferry terminal and harbor/dock area.

Transportation Services: Accessible by small plane, seaplane, and the State operated Alaska Marine Highway System.

Schools: Hoonah City Schools District; Hoonah Elementary K-6 & Hoonah Jr/Sr High School 7-12. Student-teacher ratio: 11.5

Health Care: Hoonah Medical Clinic operated by Hoonah Indian Association.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Hoonah Indian Association.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Hoonah	1		1.1	Main water line replacement to city-5miles				
2010 Project List	2		2.1	Construction of P4III, Boat haul out facility.				
	3		2.3	Construct tour boat pathway amenities.				

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Hoonah are:

- Point Sophia Dev Co LLC
- Hoonah City Schools
- City of Hoonah
- Hoonah Indian Assoc.
- Wards Cove Holdings LLC

Pelican

“The Pelican City Council works hard to preserve its commercial fishing lifestyle and places great emphasis on protecting this quality of life.”

Pelican is a small remote fishing community with a year-round population and a seasonal influx of commercial fishermen. The community characteristics also include seasonal residents with homes and/or tourism and recreational businesses.

Pelican Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	163	113	122
Employment	90	49	50
Population 16+	127	98	110
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	2	*	*
Manufacturing	25	7	*
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	10	*	*
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	0	0	*
Education, Social Services & Health Services	16	*	5
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	21	0	*
Services	2	*	*
Other	5	0	*
Government Employment	13	35	34
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	39	40	40
School Enrollment	36	16	13
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. †Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>			

Government: 1st Class City

Electric Utility: Pelican Utility Company (Private). Power source: hydro & diesel. Kilowatt capacity: 2,660. Base rates: Residential - \$0.1679; Commercial - \$0.1679per/KWH; with COPA adjustments \$0.280423.

Water & Sewer Utilities: The City of Pelican operates the piped water system. Water is derived from a dam and reservoir on Pelican Creek, and is treated at the newly constructed water treatment plant facility. A new water distribution system is scheduled to be constructed during the summer of 2010 which will connect homes along the boardwalk to the piped water system. Expansion of the water distribution system to the remaining areas of Pelican is scheduled for construction in 2011. Approximately 75% of the homes are piped into a City sewage system with four 10,000 gallon septic tanks and with an ocean outfall. The City's Village Safe Water project will assist the City with design and construction of a sludge removal system for sludge disposal at the Pelican Landfill.

Solid Waste: City owned and operated garbage collection system, recycling, and burn box at the landfill.

Transportation Facilities: City-owned seaplane base, boat harbor with permanent and transient moorage and electricity, and State ferry dock and terminal.

Transportation Services: Accessible seaplane, and the State operated Alaska Marine Highway System.

Schools: Pelican City School District; Pelican School K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 8.4

Health Care: Pelican Health Center (city owned), operated by SEARHC. Pelican Volunteer Fire & EMS.

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Pelican are:

**-VSW Pelican Project
-City of Pelican
-Pelican School Board
-Kake Tribal Corp.
-SEARHC**

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Pelican 2010 Project List	1		1.1, 1.2, 3	Water System Improvements	City of Pelican (907) 735-2202	\$7.525 m	Construction	Alaska DEC/VSW, EPA STAG grant, Legislative Grant
	2		1.1, 1.2, 3	Waste Water discharge and sewer system expansion		\$2 m	Design	Alaska DEC/VSW, EPA STAG grant, Legislative Grant
	3		1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1	Hydroelectric Retrofit		\$3.3 m	Construction	Denali Commission, Alaska Energy Authority
	4		1.1; 1.2, 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1	Ice Machine Refurbishment		\$1 m	Planning, Construction	Federal, State, City
	5		1.1.A	Reconstruct Boardwalk		\$1.1 m	Construction	Denali Commission, DOT/PF
	6		1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1	Pelican-Hoonah Energy Intertie	City of Pelican and City of Hoonah	\$465,000	Planning	Federal, State
	7		1.1.A	State of Alaska Ferry Dock		\$2 m	Nominated to STIP	DOT/PF
	8		1.1	Road Drainage		\$25,000	Nominated to STIP	DOT/PF
	9		1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.3, 2.4 3.1	Purchase Pelican Utility District/Fuel Dock		\$500,000	Survey alignment	Federal, State, City
	10		1.1,1,2,2.1, 2.2,2.3,2.4, 3.1	Energy Intertie Pelican to Hoonah			Concept	Federal and State
	11		1.1,1,2,2.1, 2.3,2.4,3.1	Multi-use Cargo Dock		\$5m	Applications for fundign submitted	Federal and State DOT/PF
	12		1.1,2.1,2.3	Boat Launch Ramp		\$250,000	CIP list	DOT/PF, ADFG Sport Fish Division
	13		1.1,2.1,2.3, 2.4	Seaplane mooring ramp		TBD	CIP list	DOT/PF
	14		1.1,1,2,2.1, 2.2,2.3,2.4, 3.1	Telecommunications, broadband, cell service		TBD	CIP list	Stimulus Funds
	15		1.1,1.2	Culvert diversion		\$70,000	CIP list	DOT/PF
	16		1.1,1,2,2.1, 2.3	Pile Support Deck Turnout		\$400,000	CIP list	Denali Comm., DOT/PF
	17		1.1,1,2,2.1, 2.3,2.4,3.1	Salmon Hatchery		\$3m	Concept	NSRRA

Skagway, Municipality- see section 3.8

Tenakee Springs

It 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.

Tenakee Springs Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	104	99	104
Employment	51	43	41
Population 16+	70	94	98
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	2	*	*
Manufacturing	0	*	*
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	13	7	*
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	0	0	*
Education, Social Services & Health Services	4	0	*
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	5	*	*
Services	9	*	*
Other	11	0	*
Government Employment	21	30	33
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	0	9	12
School Enrollment	15	10	12
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. †Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>			

Government: 2nd Class City

Electric Utility: City of Tenakee Springs. Power source: diesel. Kilowatt capacity: 270. The City owns the electrical system. There is local interest in developing hydroelectric at Indian River. Rate undisclosed.

Water & Sewer Utilities: There is no community water or sewer. Residents haul water from local streams or use individual wells. Homes in the community are not fully plumbed. Privies are used for waste disposal. Tenakee Springs Bathhouse is a community bathhouse with alternating times for men and women.

Solid Waste: N/A or individual.

Transportation Facilities: State-owned and operated ferry dock-no vehicle landing facilities. City owned seaplane base, heliport, and small boat harbor.

Transportation Services: Accessible by seaplane and State operated Alaska Marine Highway System for passengers only. With only 3 miles of road local transportation is primarily by bicycle or ATV.

Schools: Chatham School District; Tenakee Spring School K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 9.0

Health Care: Tenakee Springs Volunteer Fire/EMS.

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Tenakee Springs are:

- Tenakee Springs City of
- State of AK Dept of Admin
- Chatham School District
- Alaska Seaplane Service LLC
- Western Marine Const Inc.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Tenakee Springs 2010 Project Lists	1		I	Indian River Hydroelectric	Art Bloom, City of Tenakee Springs 907-736-2207	\$2.6m	2nd Grant Stage	Denali, State
	2		I	City dock/Ferry dock: Upgrades and re-deck	Al Rubin, City of Tenakee Springs	\$1.1m	Funding application. STIP	State DOT, Legislature
	3		I & II	Boat shed for city rescue boat	Tuck Harry, City of Tenakee Springs	\$150m	Funding application.	USDA SE Region, Legislature
	4		I	Land purchase & construction of new combined clinic and firehall	Tuck Harry, City of Tenakee Springs	\$1.3m	Funding application.	USDA SE Region, Legislature
	5		I & II	Freight barge facility & breakwater-TKE Harbor-Feasibility Study	Al Rubin, City of Tenakee Springs	\$45m	Funding application.	USDA SE Region, Legislature
	6		I	Purchase of harbor uplands (dependent on UA retaining the lands)	Al Rubing & Art Bloom, City of Tenakee Springs	unknown	Funding application.	Legislature
	7		I	Re-surface TKE Ave. and replace both East & West bridges	Mayor, City of Tenakee Springs	unknown	Requested	State DOT

3.2.b Unincorporated Communities

Cube Cove

Cube Cove was a working logging camp, including families, through 2002. It is no longer in use. The school has been closed. Current population: 0.

Elfin Cove

Elfin Cove is historically a fish-buying and supply center for the commercial fishing fleet. More recently sport fishing and tourism have emerged as key economic components. Most residents participate in commercial fishing, sport fishing, tourism lodging or charter services, so the economy is highly seasonal. Summer lodges and local retail businesses also provide seasonal employment. Economic growth is limited primarily by the availability of cost effective energy and transportation. Current population: 25.

Electric Utility: Elfin Cove Utility Commission. Power source: diesel. Kilowatt capacity: 354. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢52/KWH. A hydroelectric project has been engineered and community is seeking funding.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Homes are fully plumbed served from a community installed spring water system. Waste water is managed individually by beach outfall or septic tank with beach outfall.

Solid Waste: N/A or individual. Due to the geography of the area, a landfill does not exist and is not feasible. To address this, community has started talks with local barge company and SEC.

Transportation Facilities: State-owned seaplane base. State operated small boat harbor with moorage for 25 vessels. Primary means of local transportation is by skiff. There are no roads, a boardwalk runs throughout the community.

Transportation Services: Accessible by seaplane and small boat.

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the community of Elfin Cove are:

- Community of Elfin Cove
- Elfin Cove Utility
- Elfin Cove RPSU
- Usibelli Coal Mine Inc.
- State of AK Dept of Admin

Schools: Due to declining enrollment, the school was closed for the 1998/99 school year, and currently there are no school aged children.

Health Care: No health care facilities are located in this community. Elfin Cove EMS - recent equipment upgrades and continuous training of EMS volunteers.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Elfin Cove 2010 Project List	1		1.1.M	Elfin Cove-Crooked/Sim's Lake/Roy's Creek Hydroelectric Generation	Jane Button janebutton@gmail.com	\$2,000,000	Phase II	AEA, State
	2		1.1.Q	Broadband Internet	Susan Abel maybeso54@gmail.com	TBD		USDA/Denali
	3			Replacement of Seaplane Float	(907) 239-2226	TBD		USDA/Denali
	4			Boardwalk Repairs	Community of Elfin Cove	\$150,000		State/Denali
	5		1.1.R	Sanitation Facility Planning	Community of Elfin Cove	\$75,000		VSW/State
	6			Improved Transportation System/Ferry	Community of Elfin Cove	TBD		State
	7			Cost Effective Fuel Delivery System	Community of Elfin Cove	TBD		State

Game Creek

Game Creek was named in 1901 by E.F. Dickins of the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey. Aside from the historical use of the area by local Tlingits, the site was first settled by members of a separatist religious group called "The Farm." Members collectively pool individual assets and income for the good of the community. Population growth spurred a new community near Hoonah. Current population: 16.

Top Employer: Tideland Tackle & Marine.

Government: Residents are members of a religious ministry.

Electric Utility: Individual generators. Power source: diesel.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Residents haul water from a central safe water point in Hoonah. Homes are not plumbed.

Solid Waste: Use of landfill in Hoonah.

Transportation Services: Access to community via Hoonah.

Health Care: Hoonah Medical Clinic. Game Creek EMS.

Hobart Bay

Hobart Bay is a logging camp operated by Goldbelt, Inc. The Juneau-based Native Corporation owns nearly 23,000 acres in the area. Ninety percent of the logging is done by helicopter. The work force has been scaled back considerably since 1990. The school was closed prior to the 98/99 school year. Since the logging camp has been closed, employment is now limited to caretaking of the facilities. Current population: 1.

Clukwan

Clukwan is a traditional Tlingit village, well known for its Chilkat blankets and dance robes woven from mountain goat hair and cedar bark. Fishing, logging and subsistence activities support the community. Current population: 72.

Electric Utility: Inside Passage Electric Cooperative (IPEC). Kilowatt capacity: 1,165. 2008 average rate: ¢54/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is derived from a groundwater infiltration gallery and is stored in a 126,000 gal tank operated by the village council. Approximately 90% of homes are connected to the piped water and sewer system and are fully plumbed.

Solid Waste: Village Council owns and operates refuse collection and landfill. A recycling center is also available.

Transportation Facilities: Haines Highway. Community is dependent on the transportation infrastructure of Haines for goods, services, and travel.

Transportation Services: Accessible by road to nearby Haines.

Schools: Chatham School District; Clukwan School K-12. Student enrollment dropped from 23 to 18 between 2008 and 2009. Student-teacher ratio: 7.9

Health Care: Clukwan Clinic, operated by SEARHC. www.searhc.org. Clukwan EMS.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Chilkat Indian Village of Clukwan.

List of Projects: A 2010 Project List was not provided.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Clukwan 2008 Project List		\$1	1.3.A	Jilkaat Kwaan Cultural Heritage Center Culture Center and Bald Eagle Observatory	Chilkat Indian Village 907-767-5505	\$5,500,000	Planning	EDA, HUD, USDA, Private
		\$2	1.3.A	JKCHC Hospitality House		\$2,000,000	Construction	EDA
		\$3	1.1.R	Fire Department Equipment Purchase and Building Upgrade		\$1,500,000	Concept	State, FEMA
		\$4	1.3.A	JKCHC Traditional Knowledge Camp, Phase 3, and Camp Projects		\$75,000	Construction Underway	UAS,SEARHC, SHI

Whitestone Logging Camp

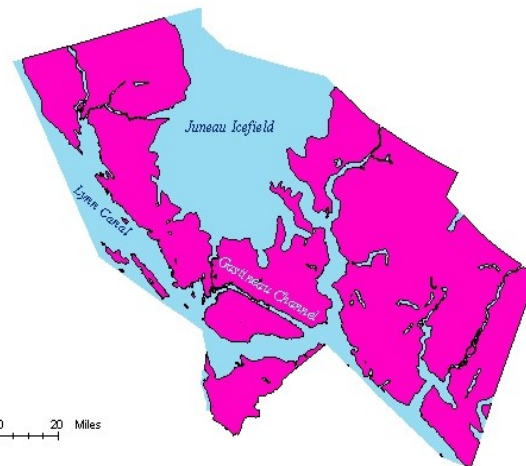
Whitestone Logging Camp is adjacent to Hoonah. Apart from the historical use of the area by Tlingit, the camp was first settled for logging operations. The estimated population for 2008 was 11, a loss of about 105 persons. At the present time, there are no logging operations taking place. Current population: 9.



Juneau Borough

3.3 Juneau, City & Borough

Juneau is the largest city in Southeast Alaska and the third largest in the State. It is the State capital and relies heavily on government employment. Juneau is a transportation hub and a regional service center for the area. Tourism 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. The Mendenhall Glacier, Juneau Icefield air tours, Tracy Arm Fjord Glacier, State Museum, and Mount Roberts Tramway are local attractions. Unemployment rate for February 2010: 7.4%



Source: Alaska Department of Labor And Workforce Development, Research and Analysis and US Census Bureau, 2000 Tigerline files.

Juneau Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	30,711	30,427	30,661
Employment	17,623	15,601	15,342
Population 16+	23,342	22,822	23,184
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	1,035	867	810
Manufacturing	199	234	227
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	2,935	3,242	3,053
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	723	636	601
Education, Social Services & Health Services	3,383	1,358	1,384
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & mining	854	316	305
Services	2,992	2,174	2,189
Other	3,735	474	2,294
Government Employment	6,587	6,289	6,262
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	521	406	387
Estimated Gross Earnings	\$14,877,602	\$21,289,256	\$16,899,801
School Enrollment	5,699	5,109	5,065
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonal adjusted. Based on residency. *Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA.</small>			

Government: Unified Home Rule Municipality

Electric Utility: Alaska Electric Light & Power Company (Private). Power source: hydro, diesel. Kilowatt capacity: 214,610. Rate from ¢9 to ¢12/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: The municipal water supply is obtained from the Last Chance Basin well field on Gold Creek and the Salmon Creek Reservoir, and is treated and piped to over 90% of Juneau households. Juneau's water demand is 5 million gallons per day. The Borough's piped sewage system serves almost 80% of residents, and receives secondary treatment. Sludge is incinerated. North Douglas Island residents use individual septic tanks, and funds have been provided to begin planning a sewer main extension to this area.

Solid Waste: Refuse collection, the landfill and incinerator are

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the Juneau Borough are:

- State of Alaska
- Juneau School District
- Juneau City & Borough
- University of AK
- Bartlett Regional Hospital

owned by a private firm, Waste Management Co. Juneau has a sludge site, hazardous waste collection facility, and local organizations also provide recycling programs.

Transportation Facilities: Marine facilities include a seaplane landing area at Juneau Harbor, two deep draft docks, five small boat harbors and a State ferry terminal. The municipal-owned airport includes a paved 8,457' long by 150' wide runway and a seaplane landing area.

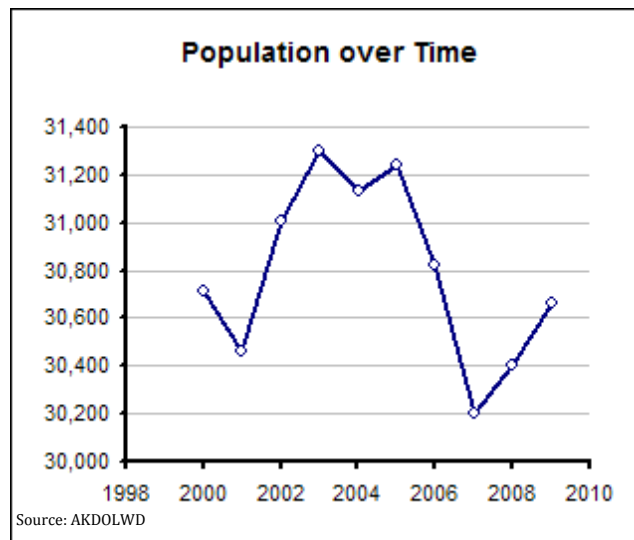
Transportation Services: Juneau is accessible by major airline and State-owned Alaska Marine Highway System as well as small air and water craft.

Schools: Within the Juneau School District, there are a total of 14 schools; six elementary with two offering pre-school classes, two middle schools, and three high schools. There is also a home school program, a correspondence program, as well as grades 9-12 offered through the Johnson Youth Center. Student-teacher ratio: 14.8. University of Alaska Southeast, Juneau Campus.

Health Care: Bartlett Regional Hospital. SEARHC Medical/Dental Clinic. Juneau Public Health Center. The hospital is a qualified Acute Care facility and Medevac Service. Long Term Care: Juneau Pioneers' Home; St. Ann's Nursing Home. Specialized Care: Juneau Recovery Hospital/Bartlett; Aiding Women in Abuse & Rape Emergencies. US Coast Guard Dispensary.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Represents Tlingit and Haida Indians in all of Southeast and parts of the continental United States.), Douglas Indian Association, and Aukquan Traditional Council.

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List of Projects: A list for 2010 was not provided.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Status	Potential Funding Sources
Juneau 2009 Project List			3.1.G	JD Aeration Basin Repairs & Improves Ph 1	Sewer Utility	\$350,000		Temporary Sales Tax Appropriation Jan-March 2009
			3.1.G	MWTP Major Mechanical Repairs	Sewer Utility	\$158,000		<i>Total Cost: \$3,800,000</i>
			3.1.G	Twin Lakes Pump Station Improvements	Sewer Utility	\$462,000		
			3.1.G	Biosolids Minimization, Handling & Disposal Assessment	Sewer Utility	\$70,000		
			3.1.G	JD Incinerator Major Repairs & Replacement	Sewer Utility	\$110,000		
			3.1.G	Berners Ave Sewer	Sewer Utility	\$100,000		
			1.1.R	LCB Well Field Improvements	Water Utility	\$150,000		
			1.1.T	DPAC Resistance Channel	Parks & Recreation	\$400,000		
			1.1.T	DPAC GSHP Loan	Parks & Recreation	\$2,000,000		
				1.1.R	IT Server Room Fire Suppression	Administration	\$50,000	
			2.1.E	Mountain/Lift Operations/Electrical Improvements	Eaglecrest	\$100,000		<i>Total Cost: \$8,000,000</i>
			1.1.C	West Juneau - Douglas Highway Access Study	Engineering	\$75,000		
			1.1.R	East Valley Drainage	Engineering	\$150,000		
			1.1.C	Lemon Flats 2nd Access Right-of-Way	Lands	\$225,000		
			1.2.K	Sportsfield Improvements/Repairs	Parks & Recreation	\$255,000		
			1.1.R	Auke Lake Launch Ramp	Parks & Recreation	\$250,000		
			1.1.C	Pavement Management	Street Maintenance	\$1,180,000		
			1.1.C	Gold Creek Flume	Street Maintenance	\$100,000		
			1.1.C	Areawide Snow Storage	Street Maintenance	\$250,000		
			1.1.C	Main Street - 2nd to 7th	Street Maintenance	\$1,500,000		
			1.1.C	Casey Shattuck Phase V	Street Maintenance	\$1,400,000		
			1.1.C	Wood Duck Avenue Improvements	Street Maintenance	\$1,375,000		
			1.1.C	Long Run Drive - Safe Routes to School	Street Maintenance	\$300,000		
			1.1.C	Montana Creek Road Closure/Parking Mods	Street Maintenance	\$100,000		
			1.1.C	Capital Transit Bus Shelters	Capital Transit	\$100,000		
			1.1.R	Mendenhall River Bank Stabilization (Melvin Park)	Public Works	\$100,000		
			1.1.C	West Juneau/Dougals Storm Drain Improvements	Street Maintenance	\$150,000		
			3.1.G	Main Street - 2nd to 7th	Sewer Utility	\$40,000		
			3.1.G	Casey Shattuck Phase V	Sewer Utility	\$300,000		

List of Projects: Continued.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Status	Potential Funding Sources
Juneau continued			1.1.R	Street Light LED Upgrade	Public Works	\$200,000		Manager's Budget-Sustainability Line Item
	2009 Project List							<i>Total Cost: \$200,000</i>
			1.1.C	JIA Terminal Renovation	Airport	\$1,200,000		FY 2010 Temporary Sales Tax-2007 Ballot Approval
			1.1.C	Deferred Building Maintenance	Building Maint.	\$800,000		<i>Total Cost: \$7,320,000</i>
			1.1.R	School Debt Retirement	Schools	\$720,000		
			1.1.R	Consolidated Public Works Shop (TAN Repayment)	Public Works	\$4,600,000		
			1.1.R	PRISM Lease	Administration	\$564,500		FY 2010 General Tax
			2.1.E	Mountain/Lift Operations/Electrical Improvements	Eaglecrest	\$90,000		<i>Total Cost: \$1,000,000</i>
			2.1.E	Lodge Major Maintenance	Eaglecrest	\$110,000		
			2.1.E	Treadwell Ditch Trail	Parks & Recreation	\$125,000		
			2.1.E	Park & Playground Repairs	Parks & Recreation	\$110,500		
			1.1.C	Shoreside Power	Docks	\$300,000		FY 2010 Marine Passenger Fees
			1.1.C	Cruise Ship Berth Maintenance/Improvements	Docks	\$1,343,750		<i>Total Cost: \$1,868,750</i>
			1.1.C	Columbia Lot Staging	Docks	\$100,000		
			2.1.E	Downtown Historic District Design Development	CDD	\$35,000		
			1.1.R	JDCM Drop-Off Zone	Parks & Recreation	\$90,000		
			1.1.C	Cruise Ship Berth Maintenance/Improvements	Docks	\$1,750,000		FY 2010 Port Development Fee
								<i>Total Cost: \$1,750,000</i>
			2.4.C	Lemon Creek Rock Quarry	Engineering	\$25,000		FY 2010 Lands Fund
			1.2.J	Lemon Creek Subdivision	Lands	\$250,000		<i>Total Cost: \$475,000</i>
			1.2.J	Peterson Hill Access/Development Plan	Lands	\$200,000		

List of Projects: Continued.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Status	Potential Funding Sources
Juneau continued 2009 Project List			1.1.R	Reservoir Painting & Repairs	Water Utility	\$300,000		FY 2010 Water Enterprise
			1.1.R	Water Utility Shop & Office EEO Improvements	Water Utility	\$400,000		<i>Total Cost: \$2,420,000</i>
			1.1.R	LCB Well Field Improvements	Water Utility	\$1,150,000		
			1.1.R	Salmon Creek Secondary Disinfection	Water Utility	\$50,000		
			1.1.R	Casey Shattuck Phase V	Water Utility	\$400,000		
			1.1.R	Berners Avenue Reconstruction	Water Utility	\$20,000		
			1.1.R	Bear Creek Road, Drainage, Dam Improvements	Water Utility	\$100,000		
FY 2010 Sewer Enterprise				No Appropriation This Year		\$0		
			1.1.C	Runway Safety Area Mitigation	Airport	\$5,000,000		FY 2010 Pending Grants
			1.1.C	Runway Safety Area Earthwork	Airport	\$36,000,000		AIP, Passenger Facility Charges, DOT, royalty
			1.1.C	Snow Removal Equipment Building	Airport	\$22,500,000		match and State Grants-Not Appropriated This Action
			1.1.C	SWPPP/SPCC/Concession/DBE/COOP Planning Reporting Rqmnts.	Airport	\$450,000		
			1.1.C	Douglas Harbor Float Replacement (State Harbor Grant)	Harbor	\$2,044,230		
			1.1.C	Taku Harbor Improvements (ADF&G)	Harbor	\$93,000		
			1.1.C	Amalga Harbor Kayak Ramp Improvements (ADF&G)	Harbor	\$135,000		
			1.2.K	3rd Floor Patient Rooms/Same Day Care Unit	BRH	\$8,000,000		FY 2010 Unscheduled Funding BRH-Not Appropriated This Action
			1.2.K	Parking Improvements	BRH	\$400,000		
			1.2.K	Landscaping	BRH	\$50,000		
			1.2.K	Behavioral Health Building	BRH	\$40,000,000		
			1.2.K	64-128 CT Slice Scanner	BRH	\$1,200,000		
			1.2.K	Siding & Painting	BRH	\$300,000		
			1.2.K	Ultrasound Equipment	BRH	\$200,000		
			1.2.K	Information Systems Upgrades/Replacements	BRH	\$400,000		
			1.2.K	Laundry Facility	BRH	\$250,000		
			1.2.K	Roof Repairs	BRH	\$400,000		

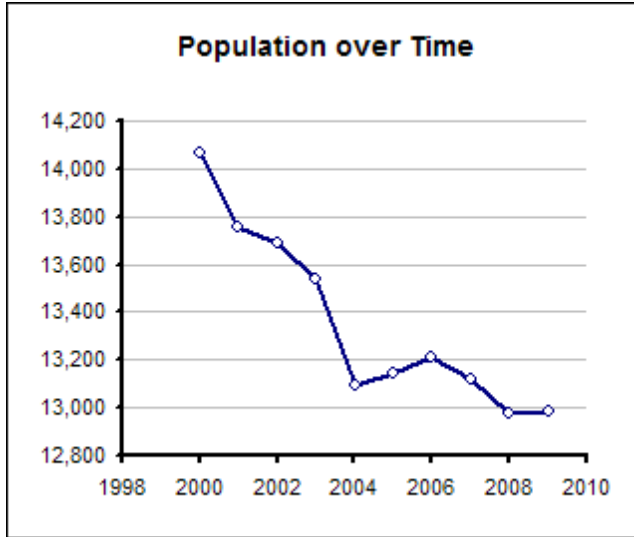
3.4 Ketchikan Gateway Borough

The geography of this borough changed May 31, 2008 when it annexed adjoining territory within the Borough’s model boundaries defined by the State of Alaska. Communities located within the Borough include Ketchikan and Saxman and are outlined below. The area within the Borough is a regional hub of commercial trade, medical services and government for the area. Tourism is the latest in a succession of dominant industries, with large numbers of visitors arriving via tour ships over the summer season. Historically the area within the Borough and region has experienced the rise and decline of extractive industries: fishing and seafood processing, mining, commodity wood products and now, tourism. This series of industries created significant wealth and investment as they grew and caused severe economic adjustments when they declined. Currently the worldwide recession and other factors have brought tourists numbers down to 2007 levels. Bright points in the Borough’s economy have been diversification represented by a state of the art medium sized shipyard, growing logistics resources, a nascent shellfish aquaculture industry, an efficient and growing transportation sector, a vibrant and growing arts community and the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association’s salmon restoration efforts. The unemployment rate for February 2010: 10.8%.



Ketchikan Gateway Borough	2000	2008	2009
Economic Indicators			
Population	14,070	12,993	12,984
Employment	7,772	6,239	6,115
Population 16+	10,567	9,719	9,827
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	557	362	334
Manufacturing	415	298	328
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	1,685	1,660	1,586
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	378	323	313
Education, Social Services & Health Services	1,323	638	612
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	330	82	79
Services	1,553	1,001	992
Other	776	130	139
Government Employment	1,886	1,742	1,729
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	390	343	331
Estimated Gross Earnings	\$12,927,749	\$17,839,583	\$16,295,639
School Enrollment	2,643	2,274	2,257
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. †Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA.</small>			

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Source: AKDOLWD

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the Ketchikan Gateway Borough are:

- State of Alaska
- KTN Borough School Dist
- KTN City Offices
- Ketchikan General Hospital
- KTN Gateway Borough

List of Projects: In addition to supporting the individual projects for the cities of Ketchikan and Saxman, the Borough also furthers a borough-wide project list for 2010:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Ketchikan Gateway Borough				ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
2010 Project List	1			Ketchikan Shipyard Expansion and Improvement	Alaska Ship & Drydock, Inc. 907-225-7199	\$70 m	Construction--Dry Dock 2 completed	Federal, State
	2			Business Incubation Program	Ketchikan Gateway Borough 907-228-6610	\$400 k	Partially funded, seeking \$400 k additional	Federal, State, KGB
	3			Geoduck Nursery	Ketchikan Gateway Borough 907-228-6610	\$1.1 m	Conceptual	Private Co-op, Fed, State
	4			Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund	Ketchikan Gateway Borough 907-228-6610	\$3 m	Conceptual	Federal, KGB
	5			Recruit Businesses	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	\$100 k	Planning	Federal, State, KGB
	6			Increase Commercial Fishing Vessel Fleet in Ketchikan	Ketchikan Gateway Borough 907-228-6625	TBD	Planning	Federal, State, KGB
	7			Business Expansion and Retention Program	Ketchikan Gateway Borough 907-228-6625	\$75 k	Conceptual	Federal, State, KGB

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
KGB continued				COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT				
				Batting cages and indoor training facility	Ktn Little League	\$160 k	Planning	KGB, Volunteers, State
				Coast Guard Beach	KGB	\$3 m	Acquisition	KGB, State, Federal, Private
				Connell Lake Dam Safety Maintenance	KGB	\$425 k	Seeking funding for construction	State, Federal
				Education and cultural center	Ketchikan Indian Community 907-228-4941	\$75 k	Construction	Permitting
				Facility improvements	Ktn Rod & Gun Club 907-247-8400	\$44 k	Construction	Volunteers, State
				Gateway Recreation Center Roof Replacement	KGB	\$920 k	Seeking funding for construction	State, Federal
				Gravina Access Project	KGB	TBD	Planning	State, Federal
				Ice Skating Rink	Ketchikan Gateway Borough 907-228-6625	\$500 k	Conceptual	KGB, City
				Ketchikan International Airport Debt Retirement	Ketchikan Gateway Borough 907-228-6625	\$3.79 m	Requested re-negotiation of lease with State	KGB, Federal
				Ketchikan senior housing access road	Ktn Senior Services 907-225-1994	\$300 k	Need paving, storm drains	KGB, State
				Ketchikan Youth Center	Ketchikan Youth Initiatives	\$400 k	Remodel in process, some private funding obtained	State, private
				OceansAlaska	OceansAlaska Marine Science Ctr 907-225-7900	\$11 m	Construction	State, Federal, Private
				Rainbird Community Broadcasting Corp. replacement facility	Rainbird Comm. Broadcasting Corp. KRBD 907-225-9655	\$200 k	Contract awarded for building renovation	State, private, Federal
				Regional Fire Training Center for Southern Southeast Alaska	KGB	\$1.5 m	Site preparation underway, state appropriation pending	State
				Revillagidedo Island road access, Harriet Hunt Lake to Shelter Cove Rd. connection	U.S. Forest Service 907-225-3101/ DOT	\$20 m	Environmental Impact Analysis in Progress	State, Federal
				Skate Park Project		\$105 k	Planning	KGB, State, Federal
			Southern Gateway Shuttle Ferry	KGB	\$50.7 m	Construction	State, Federal	
			Whitecliff Building--State Mandated Operations Facility	KGB	\$9.5 m	Acquisition	State	
			Women's Shelter	Women in Safe Homes 907-225-9474	1.2 m	Planning	Federal, state, private	

3.4.a Incorporated Cities

City of Ketchikan

Ketchikan is a diverse community. Most Native residents are Tlingit. The largest collection of totem poles in the world is found here at Totem Bight State Historical Park, Saxman Native Village, and the Totem Heritage Center Museum.

City of Ketchikan Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	7,922	7,508	7,503
Employment	4,320	3,621	3,608
Population 16+	6,092	5,556	5,708
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	276	189	163
Manufacturing	219	228	245
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	605	969	953
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	229	194	200
Education, Social Services & Health Services	731	399	381
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	170	33	31
Services	928	591	617
Other	393	71	81
Government Employment	982	945	935
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	390	343	286
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. See Borough data for school enrollment. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>			

Government: Home Rule City

Electric Utility: Ketchikan Public Utilities. Power source: hydro with diesel backup. Kilowatt capacity: 64,050. Rate ¢9.58/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is derived from a dam on Ketchikan Lake, is chlorinated, stored, and piped to homes within the City's boundaries. The Borough operates a water treatment facility at Mountain Point, south of the City. A few homes use rain catchment systems. The City owns a central sewage collection system with primary treatment. A Borough sewage treatment plant is located at Mountain Point. 98% of homes are fully plumbed.

Solid Waste: The Deer Mountain landfill has an incinerator, balefill system, recycling and resource re-use, and household hazardous waste collection events. The City also ships baled refuse out-of-state.

Transportation Facilities: State-owned Ketchikan International Airport with a paved, lighted 7,500x150 runway. Four seaplane/float plane landing facilities, deep draft dock, five small boat harbors, and a State-owned and operated ferry terminal. Large dry dock for ship repair.

Transportation Services: Accessible by major airline, State-owned Alaska Marine Highway System, and small air and water craft.

Schools: Within the Ketchikan Gateway School District, there are a total of 10 schools; five elementary school with three offering pre-school classes, one middle school 7-8, one Jr./Sr. high school 7-12, and one high school 7-12. There is also a correspondence school and grades 5-12 offered through the Ketchikan Regional Youth Facility. Student-teacher ratio: 13.5. University of Alaska Southeast, Ketchikan Campus.

Health Care: Ketchikan General Hospital. Ketchikan Indian Community Tribal Health Clinic (operator: Ketchikan Indian Corporation). US Coast Guard Ketchikan Dispensary.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Ketchikan Indian Community.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Source
Ketchikan 2010 Project List			1.1	Whitman Lake Hydro Electric Project	City of Ketchikan 907-225-3111	\$17,400,000	FERC License Received, Design In Progress	Federal, State, Local
			1.1	UV Chloramination Facility		\$8,000,000	ADEC Approved, Under Construction	Federal, State, Local
			1.1	Port of Ketchikan Berth I & II Replacement		\$30,000,000	Design In Progress	Federal, State, Local
			1.1	Tongass Ave. Water/Sewer Phases II & III		\$5,900,000	Design Complete, SFY11 Loan Phase II Request Submitted Phase II Under Construction	Federal, State, Local
			1.1	Baranof Reservoir Replacement		\$4,250,000	Site Development In Progress	Federal, State, Local
			1.1	Construction of a New Public Library		\$11.5-12.5 m	Design to 35% In Progress	Federal, State, Local
			1.1	Parking Garage		\$10,200,000	Design In Progress	Federal, State, Local
			1.1	Fire Station #1 Replacement		\$10,650,000	Design In Progress Site Purchased	Federal, State, Local
			1.1	Fiber to the Home Project		\$10,000,000	Phase 3 of 5. Construction to begin in June, 2010 (represents approx 70% of total project)	Federal, State, Local
			1.1	Construction of a New Electric Division Warehouse		\$5,250,000	Planning Phase	Federal, State, Local
			1.1	Repair/Replacement of Municipal Bridges and Trestles		\$19,100,000	Design In Progress Some Construction In Progress	Federal, State, Local
			1.1	Reconstruction of Municipal Streets and Infrastructure		\$1,900,000	Design In Progress	Federal, State, Local
			1.1	Upgrade Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Jackson Street, 4 th and 7 th Avenues		\$4,850,000	SFY11 ADEC Loan and Grant Submitted	Federal, State, Local
			1.1	Ketchikan-Metlakatla Electric Intertie		\$6,900,000	Planning Phase	Federal, State, Local
			1.1	Bethe Substation Upgrade		\$5,250,000	Design In Progress	Federal, State, Local
		1.1	Alaska Avenua Water/Sewer Replacement Project		\$2,450,000	Design Complete	Federal, State, Local	
		1.2	Ketchikan General Hospital Expansion		\$76,000,000	Master Plan Completed	Federal, State, Local	

City of Saxman

City of Saxman Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	431	420	434
Employment	234	210	190
Population 16+	349	332	329
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	19	11	13
Manufacturing	7	*	5
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	32	50	46
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	18	11	12
Education, Social Services & Health Services	16	11	14
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	8	*	*
Services	13	47*	40*
Other	21	*	*
Government Employment	36	65	55
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	0	0	0
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. See Borough data for school enrollment. *Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>			

Government: 2nd Class City

Electric Utility: Ketchikan Public Utilities. Power source: hydro & diesel.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is derived from a dammed reservoir, is treated and stored in a 128,000-gal tank. The City of Saxman operates a piped water and sewer system. All homes are plumbed. A few homes use individual septic tanks.

Solid Waste: Refuse is collected by a private company and disposed of at the Ketchikan landfill.

Transportation Facilities: Saxman and Ketchikan are connected by the South Tongass Highway. A dock and commercial barge off-loading facilities are available at the Saxman Seaport.

Transportation Services: The community relies on Ketchikan for its boat moorage, air travel, and State ferry services.

Schools: There is not a school located in Saxman. Students are enrolled in the Ketchikan Gateway School.

Health Care: Ketchikan General Hospital and other facilities located in Ketchikan.

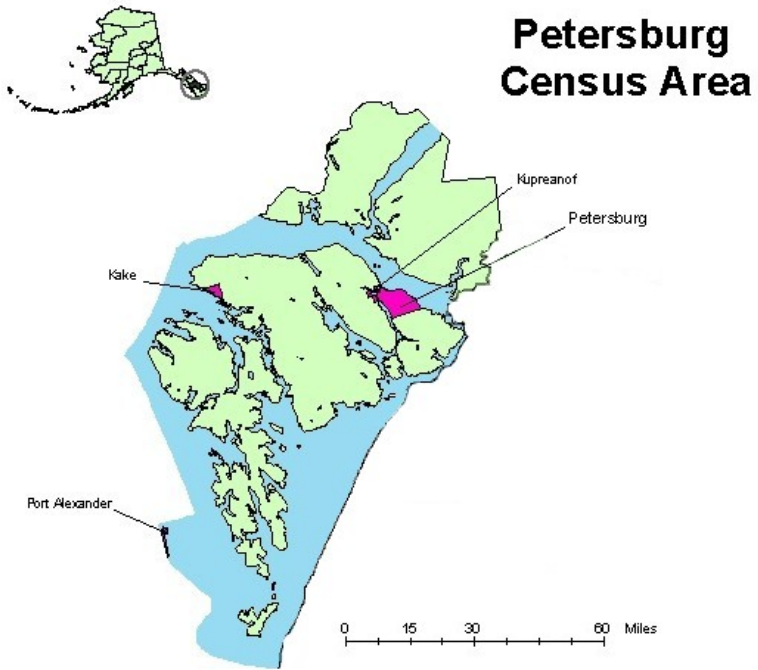
Federally Recognized Tribe: Organized Village of Saxman.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources	
Saxman 2010 Project List	1			Community Hall Parking Lot & Youth Programming	City of Saxman 907-225-4166 & Organized Village of Saxman 907-247-2502	\$600,000 & \$200,000	Construction/Implementation	Parking Lot: State, Federal, CPV, USDA, private foundations, IRR, CDBG. Programming: Alaska Children's Trust, State Mental Health Trust, ANA, private foundations, DJJ, DHS, ANDVSA, VAWA, OVW, partnerships with local agencies and organizations, fundraising	
	2			Stormwater Infrastructure		\$30,000 PER \$500,000 Construction	Planning/Construction	USDA RUS, National Scenic Byways, CCIAP, ACWA, private foundations, EPA, DEC	
	3			Totem Pole Restoration Fund		\$200,000	Implementation	Borough, State, Federal, National Park Service, Alaska Senic Byways, private foundations	
	4			Roads, Housing, and Tribal Office		TBD	Development	IRR, THRHA, NAHASDA, HUD, Denali Commission, USDA	
	5			Museum & Library		\$100,000	Planning	CPV, State, Borough, Federal, ANA, USDA	
	6			Tribal Cemetary		\$25,000	Planning Design	VA, State Cemetary Grant	
	7			Charter School		\$50,000	Planning Design	State DOE	
			1		Waterfront Development Seaport & Harbor		\$250,000	Planning	RBEG, RBOG, CDBG, USDA, income from deal with ferry system, Borough, State, Federal, DOT Tier II Harbor Grants, EPA Brownfields, BED1
			2		Ferry Terminal		TBD	Development	TBD
			3		Mahoney Lake Hydroelectric Project		\$20,000,000	Planning Design	State, Federal, Borough
		4		Tourism Plan/Carving Center Expansion		\$100,000 Plan/ \$100,000 Expansion	Planning/ Development	CPV, Borough, ICDBG, ANA, RBED, National Senic Byways, USDA, private foundations	

3.5 Petersburg Census Area

The Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area ceased to exist on May 30, 2008 when the City & Borough of Wrangell incorporated as a Unified Home Rule Borough. The boundaries were redrawn and the remaining area is called Petersburg Census Area. The Petersburg Census Area includes the communities of Petersburg, Kupreanof, Kake and Port Alexander (*all communities within the Petersburg Census Area are outlined below*). Seafood harvesting and processing occupy a central economic role throughout the area. Petersburg has seen increases in tourist related industries such as fishing lodges, and charter boat operations. Unemployment rate for February 2010: 14.8%



Source: Alaska Department of Labor And Workforce Development, Research and Analysis and US Census Bureau, 2000 Tigerline files.

See individual communities for the 2009 economic indicators.

Petersburg & Wrangell Census Areas Economic Indicators	2000	2008	Wrangell 2008
Population	6,684	3,847	1,943
Employment	3,406	1,535	846
Population 16+	4,928	2,976	1,595
Unemployment Rate	9.5%	10.6%	←combined
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	222	89	73
Manufacturing	234	190	57
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	519	307	167
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	54	46	20
Education, Social Services & Health Services	597	188	95
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	544	52	24
Services	476	181	98
Other	289	30	24
Government Employment	906	452	288
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	818	765	←combined
Estimated Gross Earnings	\$42,033,579	\$64,327,833	←combined
Per Capita Personal Income	\$23,494	\$37,201 ¹	←combined
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Unemployment rate is seasonally adjusted, all other data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency. Data reflects prior census area: Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area for 2000 & Petersburg Census Area for 2008 with data column added for Wrangell. * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA and includes Wrangell.</small>			

3.5.a Incorporated Cities

Kake

Traditional customs are important to the residents of Kake. The world's largest totem pole was commissioned by Kake and carved by Chilkats in 1967 for Alaska's centennial celebration. The 132-foot totem pole now stands on a bluff overlooking town.

Kake Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	710	519	497
Employment	330	250	245
Population 16+	491	417	395
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	34	9	13
Manufacturing	10	10	12
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	41	39	31
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3	10	7
Education, Social Services & Health Services	57	29	28
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	34	25	15
Services	37	18*	11*
Other	32	6	9
Government Employment	79	97*	112*
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	67	47	45
School Enrollment	166	102	89
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. *Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>			

Government: 1st Class City

Electric Utility: Inside Passage Electric Cooperative. Kilowatt capacity: 3,385. 2008 average rate: ¢54/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: In July 2000, the dam at Gunnuck Creek failed and a make-shift system of pumps supply City water. The City also operates a piped sewer system and primary treatment plant. Almost all households are fully plumbed.

Solid Waste: City provides refuse collection recycling and hazardous waste disposal.

Transportation Facilities: City has a State-owned 4,000' x 100' lighted paved runway west of town and two seaplane bases. Facilities also include a small boat harbor, boat launch, deep water dock and State-owned/operated ferry terminal.

Transportation Services: Accessible by air with small craft and sea on the Alaska Marine Highway System.

Schools: Kake City Schools District. Kake Elementary and High School K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 9.4

Health Care: Kake Health Center (operator: SEARHC).

Federally Recognized Tribe: Organized Village Kake.

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Kake are:

- Kake City School District
- City of Kake
- Kake Organized Village
- Kake Tribal
- SEARHC

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project		Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources	
Kake 2010 Project List	1		G1,01: G2, 03	Multi-use dock	Design & Engineering		\$1,000,000	In progress	Organized Village of Kake (OVK), Economic Development Administration (EDA), Denali Commission, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	
	1				Constuction of multi-use dock (Kake Intermodal Transit Facility)	Organized Village of Kake, 1-907-785-6471	\$5,800,000	In progress		
	1		G1, 01: G2, 03	Cannery utilization	Cannery restoration/conversion project (note that associated dock is separate in above "Multi-Use Dock"		\$8,000,000	Funding pending	OVK	
	2				Create a museum		\$300,000	Funding pending		
	2				Cannery marketing program		\$50,000	In progress		
	1				Brand Kake program		\$50,000	In progress		
	2				Visitor Center		\$65,000	Funding pending		
	2				Visitor attractions	Tribal House (also for community functions & could include above museum)		\$900,000	Funding pending	
	1		G2, 01		Guide services, including "kayaking and "six-pack" operations	Kake CEDS Committee	\$25,000	Funding pending	Private industry	
	1		G2, 03		Boardwalk, and mock fish traps		\$150,000	Funding pending	Kake CEDS Committee	
	3				Whale watching and other wildlife (e.g., eagles)		\$25,000	Funding pending		
	2				stabilize/face lift world's tallest totem pole		\$200,000	Funding pending		
	2				Community Tribal House (tourism only at Totem Park in summer)		\$75,000	Funding pending		
	2				Totem Park (located by health clinic)	City of Kake, 1-907-785-3804	\$40,000	Funding pending		
	2		G2, 01	Conservation-based development	Sawmill (including support for current operation)		\$90,000	In progress	Private industry	
	2		G2,01,4		Develop Ice House	City of Kake, 1-907-785-3804	\$95,000	Funding pending	Kake CEDS Committee	
	1		G2, 04		Upgrade Kake Fish Hatchery equipment; 12-net pens, increased maintenance, chiller units, road expansion, parking area enhanced	Kake Non Profit Fisheries, 1-907-785-6460	\$325,000	In progress	City of Kake, KNPF	
	2				New freshwater coho rearing facility (includes tanks, piping pumps filter and structure)		\$150,000	Funding pending		
	2				500 gallon Fule transfer tank		\$1,000	Funding pending		
	2				6 ton knuckle boom for fish weir		\$15,000	Funding pending		
	2				New shop and storage building		\$150,000	Funding pending		
	2				2 Skid steer loaders		\$30,000	Funding pending		
	2				2 New Ultraviolet or ozone filter for incubation		\$75,000	Funding pending		
	2				New Salmon Fry Transfer system (hauling tanks amd trailer plus landing craft)		\$300,000	Funding pending		
	1				Funding for lab equipment for fish tagging program		\$50,000	In progress		
	3				Operational expansion to create a wild Sockeye run for release to enhance subsistence opportunities		\$95,000	In progress		
	1		G3,01		Reforestation of Kake Tribal lands	Kake Tribal Corp	\$1,000,000	Funding pending	KTC	
	1		G3, 01		Landscaping/beautification of community	Kake CEDS Committee	\$150,000	Funding pending	Kake CEDS Committee	
	3		G2, 04		Support the sustainability of Kake's Oyster Farm		\$85,000	In progress	Private industry	
	4				Support the development of Geoduck farming (cost projection provided for initial nursery)		\$200,000	Funding pending	Private industry, Kake CEDS Committee	
1		G1, 01		Adopt community Historic Preservation Ordinance & Planning process		\$15,000	In progress	OVK, National Parks Service		
3		G1,01	environmental health	Waste disposal site upgrade	City of Kake, 1-907-785-3804	\$75,000	In progress	City of Kake		
3		G1, 01		Continue further development of the recycling program	Kake CEDS Committee	\$85,000	In progress	Kake CEDS Committee		
2		G1, 01		required maintenance on existing waste system to bring up to code	City of Kake, 1-907-785-3804	\$4,008,000	Funding pending	City of Kake		
4				Build a sewage waste treatment plant (in the future as required by community size and/or regulatory requirements)		undetermined	Funding pending			
4				required maintenance on existing water supply system to bring up to code		\$7,511,000	In progress			
2		G2, 01	Support local private industry	Kwaan Totem Soil Inc. compost project need to upgrade and add more equipment	Kake Tribal Corp. 785 3221	\$1,000,000	Work in Progress	KTC		
2				Kwaan Construction Company/Ventures						
1				Kake cold storage and other seafood processing		undetermined				
4				Develop sustainable wild berry harvesting and related (potatoes) industries	Kake CEDS Committee	\$500,000				

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Kake continued	3		G2, 01	Create a supportive environment in Kake for people who have viable ideas for business start-ups and expansions Technical assistance for small businesses (business planning, marketing, bookkeeping, etc)	Organized Village of Kake, 1-907-785-6471	\$40,000	In progress	OVK
	4			Create a revolving loan fund for small business development	City of Kake, 1-907-785-3804	\$125,000	Funding pending	City of Kake, Kake Tribal Corp (KTC)
	1		G2, 04	Create necessary non-profit & implement CQE (Community Quota Entity) program for Kake		\$2,000,000	Funding pending	City of Kake, Kake Non Profit Fisheries (KNPF)
	4		G1, 02	leadership and citizen's involvement to sustain open communication trained local workforce Develop advisory committees to expand community input for the CEDS process by addressing issues -e.g. electrical inertie, transportation, tourism, borough, and coastal zone management	Kake CEDS Committee	\$5,000	Undetermined	Kake CEDS Committee
	3		G2, 01.2	Develop a vocational training center		\$250,000	Funding pending	Kake CEDS Committee
	2		G2, 03	Develop a hospitality-training program		\$10,000	In progress	Kake CEDS Committee
	2		G1, 01.2	Upgrade Kake School buildings district wide, including technology enhancements	Kake School District, 1-907-785-3741	\$422,700	Funding pending	
	2		G1, 02	Ongoing support for local education, Head Start through grade 12, including infrastructure		Indeterminant		Kake CEDS Committee
	1		G1, 01	Electrical/Energy Infrastructure Currently planned connection to inter-tie and related access road	City of Kake, 1-907-785-3804	\$38,000,000	Funding pending	City of kake
	3		G1, 01-G3, 01	Research and implement alternative electricity generation	Kake CEDS Committee	\$95,000	Funding pending	
	1			Support Biomass processing for major buildings in Kake, such as, the school, govt. offices and community buildings		\$250,000	Funding pending	
	1			Support the development of a wood fiber, waste by-product Brick/Pellet operation		\$150,000	Funding pending	
	4		G1, 01	Improving Transportation Infrastructure Construction of the ferry terminal Building	City of Kake, 1-907-785-3804	\$800,000	Funding pending	
	2			Develop airport expansion/terminal project and runway repairs		\$2,000,000	Funding pending	
	3			Improve road resurfacing and construction inside City limits		\$2,000,000		
	2			Improve road resurfacing and construction outside City limits, e.g. Seal Point Road		\$26,000,000	In progress	City of Kake, OVK
	4			Build more boat slips and improve inner harbor upgrade/expansion		\$1,500,000	Funding pending	City of Kake
	4			Bull Dozer		Cost being researched	Funding pending	
	3			Public safety Building		Cost being researched	Funding pending	
	4			Purchase a street sweeper		\$25,000	Funding pending	
	4		G1, 01	Improve Other Infrastructure Create new subsurface Infrastructure (water, wastewater, sewer lines and fire protection lines upgraded/replaced)		\$11,619,000	Indian Health Service / ANTHC	
	2		G2, 02	Upgrade broadband access to Kake by connecting to Fiber Optic	Kake CEDS Committee	\$1,000,000	USDA, other	Kake CEDS Committee
	4		G1, 02	Facilities & Services Create a recreational building for kids and citizens to enjoy (rollerblading/skating, sledding, ice skating, playground, etc.)		\$90,000	Funding pending	
	4			Develop a community-wide fitness program		\$15,000	Undetermined	
	3			Create a veterans park		\$500,000	Funding pending	City of Kake, KTC
	4			Build a bowling alley		\$300,000	Funding pending	Kake CEDS Committee
	3			Develop a baseball field		\$35,000	Funding pending	
2		G1, 01-2	Human services & facilities Build an overnight medical facility	City of Kake, 1-907-785-3804	\$200,000	Funding pending	OVK, SEARCH	
3		G1, 01-2	Create a new Gravesite in Kake and/or upgrade and seek a maintenance fund for Grave Island following transfer from USFS	City of Kake, 1-907-785-3804	\$50,000	Funding pending	Kake CEDS Committee, USFS	
4		G1, 01-2	Develop a short-term morgue	City of Kake, 1-907-785-3804	\$100,000	Funding pending	OVK, SEARCH	

Kupreanof

Kupreanof is a small, closely-knit non-Native community near Petersburg. All of the homes are built on the waterfront; there are no roads. Residents use skiffs to travel to Petersburg for schooling, goods and services. The majority of the working residents are self-employed. Some commute by boat to jobs in Petersburg. Subsistence and recreational uses of resources around Kupreanof supplement household incomes; deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab are favorites. The City has no full-time staff, few services, and no public utilities. Kupreanof residents share an unusually well-defined lifestyle and community. It is a community where residents live in a rural low density setting, pay minimal taxes, receive few urban services, have minimal impact on their environment, and limited entrance from the outside world. Residents want to protect their environment from any changes which might infringe on existing lifestyles.

Kupreanof Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	23	27	24
Employment	21	6	5
Population 16+	28	20	18
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	0	*	*
Manufacturing	0	*	*
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	5	0	*
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	0	0	*
Education, Social Services & Health Services	4	*	*
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	4	0	*
Services	8	*	*
Other	0	0	*
Government Employment	8	0	*
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	0	0	0
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. *Per capita data is 2000 Census, no data for non censes areas.</small>			

Government: 2nd Class City

Electric Utility: Individual generators.

Water & Sewer Utilities: There are no public utilities in Kupreanof and no central electric. Residents pipe water from nearby creeks; individual septic tanks or pit privies are used for sewage disposal.

Solid Waste: Household refuse is composted, recycled, burned and buried.

Transportation Facilities: There are no community transportation facilities; small water craft are privately owned.

Transportation Services: Accessible only by small boat. City relies on the City of Petersburg for access to air service and State-owned and operated Alaska Marine Highway System.

Schools: There is not a school located in the City of Kupreanof. Students transport independently to nearby Petersburg City Schools District.

Health Care: Residents rely on services from Petersburg Medical Center in Petersburg. The medical center is accessible via skiff.

List of Projects: Development is exclusively residential. New houses are owner-built or custom-built. Housing is not contractor-financed.

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Kupreanof are:

- Sprague Richard E DMD
- Petersburg Shipwrights Inc
- Petersburg Medical Center
- Glacier Laundry
- Coastal Cold Storage Inc

Petersburg

“The Petersburg City Council, its Boards, Commissions and staff are dedicated to enhancing the quality of life for people in our community by providing a superior level of service in the most effective and efficient manner. We value open communication, community consultation, honesty, fairness, unity, and teamwork.”

Petersburg was named after Peter Buschmann, a Norwegian immigrant and a pioneer in the cannery business, who arrived in the late 1890s. He 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 by 1920 600 people lived in Petersburg year-round. During this time, fresh salmon and halibut were packed in glacier ice for shipment. Alaska's first shrimp processor, Alaska Glacier Seafoods, was founded here in 1916. A cold storage plant was built in 1926. The cannery has operated continuously and is now known as Petersburg Fisheries, a subsidiary of Icicle Seafoods, Inc. Petersburg is currently one of the top-ranking ports in the U.S. for the quality and value of fish landed.

Petersburg Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	3,224	3,009	2,973
Employment	1,703	1,201	1,177
Population 16+	2,404	2,327	2,353
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	75	75	84
Manufacturing	136	172	152
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	282	255	256
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	25	34	27
Education, Social Services & Health Services	268	146	138
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	301	24	27
Services	323	147	202
Other	118	24	24
Government Employment	389	324	326
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	467	473	455
School Enrollment	701	558	507
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. †Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>			

Government: Home Rule City

Electric Utility: Petersburg Municipal Power & Light. Power source: hydro; diesel backup. Kilowatt capacity: 10,600. Rate ¢11.8/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is supplied by Cabin Creek dam, a 50-million gallon water reservoir, then is treated, stored in a 600,000-gal tank and distributed via pipes to 80% of households. A few homes use individual wells or water delivery. Nearly all homes are plumbed. Piped sewage receives primary treatment.

Solid Waste: City-owned/operated landfill and refuse collection, shipping baled refuse to Washington State.

Transportation Facilities: The State-owned James A. Johnson Airport (6,000' x 150' asphalt) and Lloyd R. Roundtree Seaplane Base. Harbor facilities include three docks, two petroleum wharves, two barge terminals, three boat harbors with moorage for 700 boats, a boat launch and boat haul-out.

Transportation Services: Accessible by air with regular jet and float/small plane service and sea via the State-operated Alaska Marine Highway System.

Schools: Within the Petersburg City School District there are three schools; elementary K-5, middle 6-8 and high school 9-12. Student-teacher ratio 12.6

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Petersburg are:

- Petersburg School District
- Icicle Seafoods Inc
- Petersburg City
- Petersburg Medical Center
- State of AK Dept of Admin

Health Care: Petersburg Medical Center. Petersburg Public Health Center.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Petersburg Association.

List of Projects: The city reports no change to their project list from 2009.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Balance Needed	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Petersburg 2009 Project List	1		1.1.R	New Fire / EMS Facility	City of Petersburg 907-772-4519	\$8.4 m	\$6.74 m	Design	Federal, State, Local
	2		1.1.R	New Public Library		\$ 5.8 m	\$ 5.25 m	Design	State, Local
	3		1.1.E	Energy Conservation Measures - Muni Buildings		\$ 4.0 m	\$ 3.3 m	Design	Federal, State, Local
	4		3.1.F	Cabin Creek Reservoir Pipeline Repairs		\$ 1.4 m	\$853 k	Design	Federal, State, Local
	5		1.1.C	Commercial Dock Expansion/Repair		\$12.0 m	\$9.0 m	Planning/Construction	Federal, State, Local
	6		1.2.D	Medical Center Clinic Expansion		\$1.1 m	\$500 k	Design	Federal, Local
	7		1.1.M	Ruth Lake Hydro Project		\$2 m		Planning/Permitting	State, Federal, Other
	8		1.1.C	Airport By-Pass Road		\$9 m	\$8.9 m	Feasibility	Federal, State, Local
	9		3.1.F	Water Plant Improvements, Phase 3		\$1.8 m	\$1.8 m	Planning	Federal, State, Local
	10		1.1.R	Back-up Diesel Generators		\$3 m	\$2.4 m	Planning	Federal, Local
		1	1.2.K	Renovation and Remodel of the Elizabeth Peratrovich Building	Petersburg Indian Association 907-772-3636	\$800 k	\$400 k	Underway	Federal, Local
		2	2.6.C	Entrepreneurial and Small Business Development and Support		\$600 k	\$600 k	Planning	Federal, Local
		3	2.6.F	Teleconferencing Center/ Virtual Classroom		\$100 k	\$100 k	Planning	Federal, Local
	1		1.1.C	Scow Bay Marine Services Development	Petersburg Econmic Development Council 907-772-4042	\$6.0 m	\$6.0 m	Feasibility / Design	Federal, State, Local
	2		1.1.C	Commercial Dock Expansion/Repair		\$12.0 m	\$9.0 m	Planning/Construction	Federal, State, Local
	3		1.1.M	Oil to Electric Heat Conversions		\$550 k	\$550 k	Pending Funding	Federal, Local
	4		2.7.A	Regional Marketing		\$500 k	\$500 k	Underway	State, Local
	5		2.6.A	Entrepreneurial and Small Business Development and Support		\$600 k	\$200 k	Pending Funding	Federal, Local

List of Projects: Continued.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Balance Needed	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Petersburg continued 2009 Project List	1		1.1.R	Re-side Elementary School	Petersburg School District 907-772-4271	\$950 k	\$665 k	Planning	State; Local
	2		1.1.R	Digital HVAC Controls		\$225 k	\$158 k	Planning	State; Local
	3		1.1.R	Elementary School Lunchroom Rehab		\$625 k	\$438 k	Planning	State; Local
	4		1.1.R	Covered Sidewalks & Entrances		\$531 k	\$372 k	Planning	State; Local
	5		1.1.R	Lighting Retrofit		\$881 k	\$617 k	Planning	State; Local
	6		1.1.R	School Traffic Safety Improvements		\$996 k	\$996 k	Planning	State; Local
	7		1.1.R	School Fire Alarm Systems		\$375 k	\$263 k	Concept	State; Local
	8		1.1.R	School Electrical System Upgrades		\$577 k	\$404 k	Concept	State; Local

Port Alexander

Port Alexander is a fishing community with a quiet, family-oriented lifestyle. The sale of alcohol is prohibited, although importation and possession are allowed. Commercial fishing and subsistence uses of marine and forest resources constitute the economic base. 20 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The City, school and post office provide the only year-round cash employment. Deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab are favorite food sources. The city is encouraging more lodging industries.

Port Alexander Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	81	51	61
Employment	32	21	25
Population 16+	48	41	49
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	4	0	*
Manufacturing	2	0	*
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	0	*	*
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	0	0	*
Education, Social Services & Health Services	4	*	*
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	5	0	*
Services	9	*	*
Other	5	0	*
Government Employment	15	15	13
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	35	23	20
School Enrollment	21	12	10
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. *Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>			

Government: 2nd Class City

Electric Utility: Individual diesel generators.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is derived from Dirty Dick Dam and is treated, stored in a tank and piped to households. One home uses a rain catchment system. Individual septic tanks, honey buckets, or outhouses are used for sewage disposal.

Solid Waste: Aluminum is shipped to Sitka for recycling. There are no other solid waste services.

Transportation Facilities: State-owned/operated sea/float plane base. The facilities include a breakwater, dock and small boat harbor for moorage.

Transportation Services: Accessible by float plane or small boat. The facilities include a breakwater, dock and small boat harbor for moorage.

Schools: Port Alexander School is in the Southeast Island School District and offers K-12 classes. Student-teacher ratio: 8.8

Health Care: There are no health care facilities for this community.

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Port Alexander are:

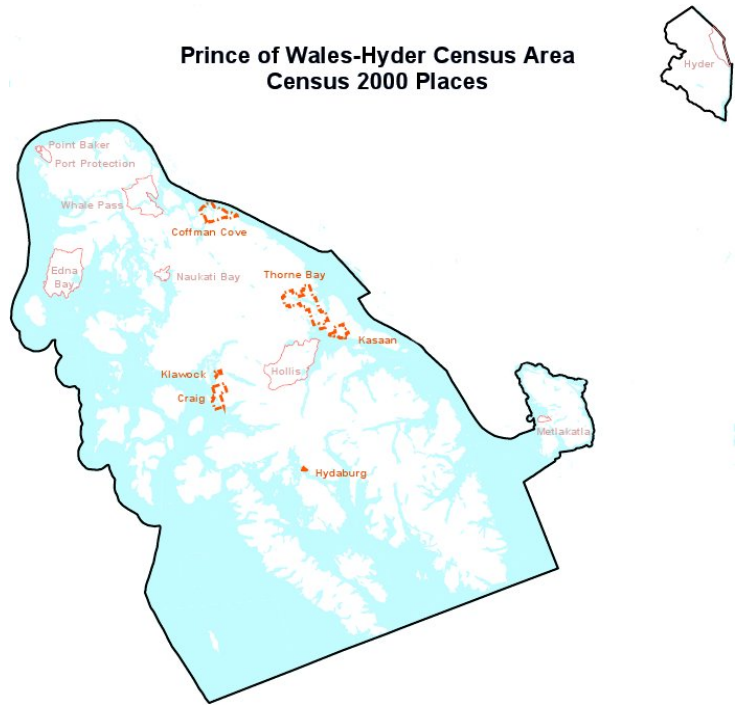
- Port Alexander City of
- SE Island School Dist
- Hard Rock Construction Inc
- The Trading Union Inc
- SEARHC

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Port Alexander 2010 Project List	1		III.1	Upgrade water system to comply with new regulations.	City of Port Alexander 907-568-2211	\$75k	Planning	Seeking Funding
	2		I.1	Port Alexander boardwalk Phase II	DOT	\$375k	Planning	Seeking Funding
	3		I.1	Cedar Street boardwalk	City of Port Alexander 907-568-2211	TBD	Concept	Seeking Funding
	4		I.1	North End of boardwalk	City of Port Alexander 907-568-2211	\$10k	Concept	Seeking Funding
	5		I.1	Tract B skiff float	City of Port Alexander 907-568-2211	TBD	Concept	Seeking Funding

3.6 Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area

The Ketchikan Gateway Borough annexed 4,510 acres from the Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area May 31, 2008. This moved the fishing village Meyer's Chuck to the City & Borough of Wrangell Census Area. The boundary of the Census Area was redrawn and the area is named Prince of Wales-Hyder Censes Area. The Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area lies at the southern end of the Alaska panhandle. It includes the communities of Craig, Klawock, Metlakatla, and several other small settlements. Metlakatla, on Annette Island near Ketchikan, is the only Federally Recognized Indian Reservation in Alaska. Many of the communities on Prince of Wales Island are connected by a road system. A paved, lighted small jet capable airport is located at Klawock and serves the road connected communities. Ferry service for the Island to Ketchikan is available in Hollis via the Inter-Island Ferry Authority (IFA). Unemployment rate for February 2010: 21.3%



Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	6,146	5,360	5,392
Employment	3,075	2,377	2,379
Population 16+	4,477	4,037	4,092
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	263	189	180
Manufacturing	137	99	82
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	523	466	438
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	40	86	116
Education, Social Services & Health Services	546	166	163
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	507	105	115
Services	387	212	210
Other	129	26	30
Government Employment	854	1,026	1,045
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	408	338	333
Estimated Gross Earnings	\$6,454,848	\$12,915,123	\$10,562,778
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. 2000 Census data includes numbers for Meyer's Chuck, 3 persons where noted in the labor force under services. 2008 does not show Meyer's Chuck data. Total population for 2000 was 21. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA.</small>			

3.6.a Incorporated Cities

Coffman Cove

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.

Coffman Cove Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	199	141	152
Employment	124	78	75
Population 16+	167	132	138
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	19	25	15
Manufacturing	0	0	*
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	6	8	6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	0	0	*
Education, Social Services & Health Services	7	*	*
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	56	10	8
Services	15	*	*
Other	8	0	*
Government Employment	18	26	34*
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	5	4	3
School Enrollment	108	77	15
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. †Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>			

Government: 2nd Class City

Electric Utility: Alaska Power Company (Private). Power source: diesel. Kilowatt capacity: 740. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢39/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Coffman Cove uses a piped sewage system, surface water source, and water treatment system and storage tank supply the piped water system. 69 homes now have complete plumbing.

Solid Waste: Refuse collection operations: Road-Run-R Sanitation. The City burns refuse, the ash is hauled to Thorne Bay along with bales of non-combustibles.

Transportation Facilities: A State-owned float/sea plane base, boat launch and dock are available. State Highway connects Coffman Cove to most other communities on the Island. Inter-Island Ferry Authority (IFA) also provides service to the Island.

Transportation Services: Accessible by float/sea plane or small water craft. IFA service currently suspended.

Schools: Howard Valentine School is in the Southeast Island Schools District offering K-12 classes. Student-teacher ratio: 11

Health Care: Seaview Medical Center located in Craig.

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Coffman Cove are:

- City Of Coffman Cove
- Southeast Road Builders Inc
- SE Island School Dist
- VSW Coffman Cove Project
- S&S Gen Contrs & Equip Rntl

List of Projects: A list was not provided for 2010.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding
Coffman Cove 2010 Project List	1			Clinic & EMT Multipurpose Bld.	Elaine Price, Project Manager City of Coffman Cove 907-329-2233			
	2			Boat Storage & Marine Repair				
	3			Northend Port Authority Service to Wrangell & Petersburg				
	4			Utility Extensions to Subdivision/Electricity & Telephone				
	5			Permanent Water Source				
	6			Barge Terminal & Loading Facility				
	7			Water & Sewer to New Subdivisions				
	8			Commercial Cordwood Enterprise				
	9			Archeological Dig				
	10			Construction funding for Grassy Glats & Wander Around Town Trails				
	11			Cell Phone Service				
	12			Pave FS 30/30 Road to City Limits				
	13			Recycling Facility including Recycling Plastic into trail mats				
	14			New Library				
	15			Ratz Harbor to Eagle Creek Road				
	16			Toursim Development				
	17			Small Biomass Wood Puck for wood stoves				
	18			Retail Development				
	19			Tidal Power Project				
	20			Trumpeter Creek Hydro Development				
	21			Road to Log Storage				

Craig

“The future of Craig includes the growth of our population, a stable economy, and an improved quality of life. Balanced development, resource use and quality of life improvements will facilitate this.”

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.

Craig Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	1,397	1,117	1,101
Employment	790	541	542
Population 16+	1,023	846	838
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	57	34	34
Manufacturing	34	34	31
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	149	136	124
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11	19	22
Education, Social Services & Health Services	127	49	45
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	174	25	27
Services	130	60*	75
Other	37	7	9
Government Employment	166	173	175
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	196	157	154
School Enrollment	420	754	684
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. *Per capita data is 2000 Census, no data for non census areas.</small>			

Government: 1st Class City

Electric Utility: Alaska Power Company (Private). Power source: hydro. Kilowatt capacity: 5,000. Rate per kilowatt hour: \$19.2/KWH. Craig Wood Waste Boiler heats city pool, pool building, and community schools.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is supplied by a dam on North Fork Lake, then is treated, stored in a tank, and piped to homes. Sewage is collected by a piped gravity system, and receives primary treatment before discharge into Bucareli Bay. All households are fully plumbed.

Solid Waste: Refuse is collected and taken to the Klawock transshipment facility for shipment to the lower 48.

Transportation Facilities: A City-owned seaplane base and U.S. Coast Guard heliport. The IFA ferry terminal is located in Hollis 30 miles by State/City Highway. 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.

Transportation Services: Accessible by float/sea plane and IFA ferry service via Hollis.

Schools: Within the Craig City School District there are 5 schools: one elementary P-5, one middle school 6-8, one high school 9-12, as well as a correspondence school K-12 and an alternative high school. Student-teacher ratio: 22.2 (AKDEED: as 11/06/09 FY09 Assessment and Accountability)

Health Care: Prince of Wales Health Center; PeaceHealth Clinic, Public Health Nurse, and Community Connections. Southeast Dental Clinic. Craig EMS & Prince of Wales Island Area EMS.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Craig Community Association.

State of Alaska Department of
Labor & Workforce
Development indicates that
the top employers for the City
of Craig are:

- Craig City School District
- Craig City
- AK Commercial Co
- State of AK Dept of Admin
- Ruth Ann's Restaurant

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Craig 2010 Project List	1		1.1	Street Improvements	City of Craig 907-826-3275	\$5.6 m	Construction	DOT/PF, Fed Hwy, Denali, IRR
	2		1.1	Utility Improvements		\$1.4 m	Planning, Design	ANTHC, Village Safe Water, DEC, EPA
	3		2.4	Harbor Improvements		\$5 m	Planning, Design, Environmental Review	USACE, DCCED, DOT/PF
	4		1.1	Craig Public Safety Building		\$5 m	Concept, Design	DHS, Public Safety
	5		1.1	Fish Enhancement/Community Drinking Water – Water Source Imp.		\$750 k	Design, Planning	ANTHC, DEC, VSW, Title II
	6		1.1	Heavy Equipment Replacement		\$600 k	Planning, Purchase	Legislative Grant
	7		3.1	Recycling and Solid Waste Management (Cleaner-Greener Community)		TBD	Concept, Planning	EPA, DCCED
	8		1.2	Behavioral Health Services		TBD	Assessment	
	9		2.1	Development of Cannery Site Uplands		\$5 m	Planning, Design, Permitting	HUD, USACE, EDA, RD, USFS
	10		2.4	Fishing Industry Value Added Input and Support		TBD	Assessment	
	11		1.2	Prince of Wales Emergency Resources (POWER) Facility		TBD	Assessment	
	12		3.1	Expand Biomass Heat Capacity and Distribution		\$500 k	Assessment	DOE
	13		1.2	Community College/Community Center/Vocational Training		TBD	Concept	
	14		1.1	Port St. Nicholas Road Upgrade		\$6 m	Construction	BIA, DOT/PF, HUD, EDA
	15		1.2	Indoor/Outdoor Recreational Facilities/Skatepark		\$250 k	Concept	
	16		2.6	Borough Discussion		TBD	Assessment	
	17		1.2	Library Expansion		\$2.5 m	Planning	
	18		1.2	Residential Land Availability		TBD	Planning	
	19		2.1	Float Plane Terminal Access and Parking		\$200 k	Assessment	FAA, DOT/PF, RD, EDA
	20		1.2	Sunnahae Mountain Trail		\$1 m	Assessment, Planning	USFS, DOT/PF, SEATrails
	21		2.4	Community Quota Entity		\$250 k	Planning	DCCED, EDA, RD
	22		1.2	Craig – Klawock Separated Bike Trail		\$4 m	Assessment	Fed Hwy, DOT/PF

Hydaburg

Hydaburg is 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.

Hydaburg Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	382	341	340
Employment	131	156	150
Population 16+	267	262	254
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	11	19	28
Manufacturing	0	*	*
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	15	45	50
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3	*	5
Education, Social Services & Health Services	40	18	16
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	5	7	6
Services	9	*	*
Other	7	*	38*
Government Employment	54	50*	*
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	38	33	30
School Enrollment	108	77	53
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. *Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>			

Government: 1st Class City

Electric Utility: Alaska Power Company (Private). Power source: hydro with diesel back-up. Kilowatt capacity: 1,020. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢19.2/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: The Hydaburg River provides water, which is treated and piped throughout the City. Piped gravity sewage is treated at a secondary treatment plant, with an 800' outfall to Sukkwaw Strait. Over 95% of all homes are plumbed.

Solid Waste: City-operated refuse collection and landfill.

Transportation Facilities: State-owned sea plane base, emergency heliport base. City owned dock and small boat harbor. State/City Highway connects the community to Most of the other communities on the Island.

Transportation Services: Accessible by float/sea plane and small water craft. Through Hollis, IFA ferry service.

Schools: Within the Hydaburg City School District there is one school, Hydaburg School K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 7.7

Health Care: Hydaburg Clinic (operator: SEARHC). Hydaburg EMS.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Hydaburg Cooperative Association.

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Klawock are:

- SE Stevedoring Corp
- Hydaburg Cooperative Assoc IRA
- Hydaburg City School Dist
- Hydaburg Cooperative
- City of Hydaburg

List of Projects: A list was not provided for 2010.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Hydaburg 2009 Project List	1	1	1.1.R	Bulk Fuel Facility	City of Hydaburg 907-285-3761			
	2	2	1.1.R	Multi-use Facility				
	3	3	1.1.L	Reynolds Creek Hydro Project				
	4	4	3.1.G	Waste Water System				
	5	5	2.3.E	CQE Development Plan				
	6	6	2.1.E	Tourism Master Plan				
	7	7	2.2.H	Special Forest Products				
	8	8	1.2.K	Create Food Co-op				

Kasaan

“To maintain, sustain, and improve services provided to city residents.”

Kasaan was traditionally a Haida village, but the population has become mixed, with Haidas, Tlingits, Eskimos and non-Natives. Subsistence activities are a major contributor to villagers' diets.

Kasaan Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	39	54	56
Employment	20	23	26
Population 16+	34	39	43
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	2	0	*
Manufacturing	3	0	*
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	2	*	*
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	0	0	*
Education, Social Services & Health Services	2	*	*
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	2	*	*
Services	0	*	*
Other	5	*	*
Government Employment	11	12*	17*
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	1	2	2
School Enrollment	13	12	10
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. †Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>			

Government: 2nd Class City

Electric Utility: Alaska Power Company (Private). Power source: hydro with diesel back-up. Kilowatt capacity: 246. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢19.2/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is derived from a water infiltration gallery at Linkum Creek, treated and piped to all homes in the core area. Homes use individual septic tanks. 95% are fully plumbed.

Solid Waste: The City collects refuse weekly and ships it to the Thorne Bay landfill.

Transportation Facilities: State-owned seaplane base, city dock and a small boat harbor. The community is connected to the island road system.

Transportation Services: Accessible by float/sea plane and small water craft. Small wheeled aircraft service in Klawock. IFA ferry service in Hollis.

Schools: Kasaan School is in the Southeast Island School District K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 8.4

Health Care: Kasaan Clinic. Operator: SEARHC. Kasaan EMS.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Organized Village of Kasaan.

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Kasaan are:

- Organized Village of Kasaan
- State of AK Dept of Admin
- SE Island School Dist
- Prince of Wales Tribal E C
- City of Kasaan

List of Projects: A list was not provided for 2010.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Kasaan 2009 Project List	1		1.1.R	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	City of Kasaan 907-542-2212	\$100,000	Steel building is purchased	CDBG, DOT/PF, HUD, BIA
	2		1.1.R	New Water Treatment Plant and Tank		\$2,700,000	Design Obtaining funding	VSW, RD, ANTHC, DCED, BIA
	3		1.1.C	Kasaan Road, Goose Creek, Road Improvement		\$17,200,000	Planning	DOT, BIA, FHWA, FLHWA
	4		1.1.C	Tolstoi Bay Deep Sea Port Development			Funding Stage	City of Kasaan & Thorne Bay
	5		1.1.T	Community Playground		\$750,000	Design	Private, DOT/PF, HUD, BIS, SISD
	6		1.1.R	Community Hall Remodel		\$200,000	Planning	DCED
	7		3.1.G	Water and Sewer mains, community septic tanks for East Kasilco SD		\$2,200,000	Planning, Feasibility Study	BIA, DCED RD, ANTHC VSW

Klawock

Klawock is a mixed Tlingit and non-Native city. The Island has been greatly influenced by logging operations. 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.

City of Klawock	2000	2008	2009
Economic Indicators			
Population	854	785	782
Employment	441	361	372
Population 16+	616	584	598
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	41	26	32
Manufacturing	24	34	28
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	105	92	79
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6	22	17
Education, Social Services & Health Services	53	52	50
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	50	14	24
Services	69	31	28
Other	24	5	*
Government Employment	57	84	111
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	47	40	42
School Enrollment	203	137	136
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. †Per capita data is 2000 Census, no data for non census areas.</small>			

Government: 1st Class City

Electric Utility: Alaska Power Company (Private). Power source: hydro with diesel back-up. Kilowatt capacity: 1,375. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢19.2/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is derived from a dam on Half Mile Creek, then treated, stored in a tank, and piped throughout Klawock. Most homes have piped sewage collection, which receives secondary treatment. Over 90% of homes are fully plumbed.

Solid Waste: The City provides refuse collection which is hauled to the Klawock transshipment facility for shipment to the lower 48. Community also owns a plastics baler that is currently not being used.

Transportation Facilities: A 5,000ft x 100ft paved, lighted, small jet capable runway. 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. The community is connected to the State/City Highway on the Island.

Transportation Services: Accessible by wheeled and float/sea plane and small water craft. Access to IFA ferry terminal via Hollis 23 miles away.

Schools: Klawock City School is in the Klawock City Schools District K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 9.1

Health Care: Alicia Roberts Medical Center. Owner/Operator: SEARHC. Klawock Volunteer Fire/EMS.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Klawock Cooperative Association.

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Klawock are:

-AK Commercial Co

-Klawock City School District

-City of Klawock

-SEARHC

-Klawock Coop Assn

List of Projects: A list was not provided for 2010.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Klawock 2008 Project List	1		1.1.R	School Building Rehabilitation	City of Klawock 907-755-2261	\$3.2 m	Concept	ADOE
	2		2.6.B	Cultural Heritage Civic Center		\$20 m	Conceptual Planning	Federal, USDA/RD, Tribal, State
	3		1.1.C	Harbor Expansion			Conceptual Planning	AIDEA, COE, EDA, FWS, HUD, RD
	4		3.1.F	1/2 Mile Creek Dam Replacement			Conceptual Engineering	AIDEA, COE, EDA, FWS, HUD, RD
	5		1.1.R	Phase II Public Safety Building		\$3 m	Designed	USDA/RD
	6		1.1.R	Sidewalk & Walkway Along Klawock/Hollis Hwy from Klawock River to Bell Tower		\$1 m	Design	DOT/PF, BIA, RD
	7		1.1.R	Firehall Expansion Training Center			Planning	CDBG, HUD, USDA/RD
	8		1.1.C	Airport		\$5 m	Design	FAA, AIDEA, DOT/PF, EDA, RD

Thorne Bay

“Be a community that provides high paying jobs that retain families.”

Employment is primarily in small sawmills and U.S. Forest Service, with some commercial fishing, tourism and local government employment. Thorne Bay is one of the log transfer sites on the Island. To supplement incomes, residents fish and trap. Deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab are popular food sources

City of Thorne Bay Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	557	440	424
Employment	315	201	187
Population 16+	457	376	368
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	33	24	19
Manufacturing	16	10	7
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	43	40	37
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2	*	5
Education, Social Services & Health Services	61	7	7
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	53	6	8
Services	30	28	15*
Other	31	0	*
Government Employment	120	78	80
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	22	20	18
School Enrollment	203	137	67
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. †Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>			

Government: 2nd Class City

Electric Utility: Alaska Power Company (Private). Power source: hydro with diesel back-up. Kilowatt capacity: 2,025. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢19.2/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water Lake, north of Thorne Bay, supplies water, which is treated and stored in a tank before piped distribution. The gravity sewage system includes secondary treatment before discharge into the Bay. Approximately 75% of households are connected to the piped systems and are fully plumbed. Residents on the south side of the community use rain catchment, streams or springs.

Solid Waste: The City provides refuse collection services, a regional baler, a recycling facility and landfill, and participates in annual hazardous waste disposal events.

Transportation Facilities: A breakwater, dock, small boat harbor and grid, boat launch and State-owned seaplane base are available. The State Highway provides access to most other Prince of Wales communities. A runway and ferry terminal is available on Prince of Wales Island.

Transportation Services: Accessible via float/sea plane and small water craft. Access to the State/City Highway provides service to IFA ferry terminal in Hollis and most of the other communities on the Island.

Schools: Thorne Bay School is in the Southeast Island Schools District K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 10

Health Care: Thorne Bay Health Center. Operator: SEARHC. Thorne Bay Volunteer Rescue Squad/EMS.

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Thorne Bay are:

- SE Island School Dist
- Thorne Bay City of
- Williams Inc
- Southeast Road Builders Inc
- City of Craig

List of Projects:

City of Thorne Bay Community Economic Development Strategy: March 2010		Cost Estimate	Project Status	Funding Source
<u>LONG TERM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>				
Tolstoi Bay Deepwater Port				
Regional Solid Waste - SEASWA			Planning / Membership Outreach	Legislature
Commercial Dock		\$4.0 MM	Planning	ADOTPF, Denali
Mining Materials Transfer Facility			Planning	Private
Woody Biomass Industry				
Thorne Bay Biomass Initiative				
	SISD Toby Coate Vocational Education School	\$1.2 MM	Planning	Federal, Dept of Ed., Legislature
	USFS Wood-Fired Boiler for TBRD Complex	\$2.5 MM	Design	Federal, AEA
	POW Biofuels Production Facility	\$4.5 MM	Planning	Federal, AEA, Denali, USDA RD RLF, Private
Feasibility Study for Conversion of City Infrastructure to Wood Heat				AEA / EECBG, Denali
Downtown Business District Subdivision				
Lots 4-5	Commercial Dock Facility	\$4.0 MM	Planning	ADOTPF, Denali
Lots 6-7	Clinic / Multi-Use Facility	\$150,000	Planning, Design	FY11 Legislature
Lot 8	Restaurant			Private, USDA RD RLF / RBEG / RBOG, SBA
Comprehensive Land Management Plan			Planning	In-House
<u>SHORT TERM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>				
Downtown Business District Subdivision				
	zoned commercial / lt. industrial			
Lot 2-3	Small business development		Planning	USDA RD RLF / RBEG / RBOG, SBA
Co-Op Hill				
Clinic / Multi-Use Facility		\$150,000	Planning, Design	FY11 Legislature
Long-term boat / vehicle parking			Planning	In-House
			Planning	HUD, USDA RD, Denali, Legislature
Trailer Park / Low Income Public Housing				
Oceanview Subdivision	Residential / Commercial 55 acre subdivision	\$270,000	Planning	In-House
Sortyard	Industrial Development			
	Container Repair / Welding Center		Planning	
	Vocational Education Facility		Planning	

Thorne Bay Continued				
<i>SHORT TERM INFRASTRUCTURE</i>				
Harbor				
Davidson Landing		\$2.1 MM		FY07 Legislative, FY08 Denali, FY09 ADOTPF MMG, FY11 Legislative Request, FY11 Denali Commission, FY11 ADF&G Request
Airplane Float Conversion		\$100,000		FY11 Legislative request, FY11 ADOTPF MMG
Water				
Purging Distribution System			Construction	VSW Comprehensive Sanitation Plan and In-House
Raise Valve boxes / Replace Faulty Distribution main valves			Construction	In-House
Sewer				
Decrease Stormwater Infiltration (I & I)		\$37,500	Design	USDA Rural Development PER, on-going VSW Comprehensive Sanitation Plan
Retrofit Lift Station Control Panels		included	Design	USDA Rural Development PER, on-going VSW Comprehensive Sanitation Plan
Raise Manholes to Rd Grade		\$1,000 each	Construction	In-House
Solid Waste				
Cell 1 Closure / Cell 2 Opening			Planning	USDA Rural Development PER, on-going VSW Comprehensive Sanitation Plan
Commercial / public sand / materials development			Planning	USDA Rural Development PER, DNR
RV Park				
Redesign as a Trailer Park			Planning	In-House
Low-income housing			Planning	HUD, USDA Rural Development
<i>LONG TERM INFRASTRUCTURE</i>				
Water				
Tie-in dead ends of distribution system			Design	VSW Comprehensive Sanitation Plan and In-House
Pilot Study for additional Treatment Technique and / or new facility		\$35,000	Planning	VSW
Expansion into Greentree Heights and / or Oceanview			Planning	
Sewer				
Retrofit Headworks / Grit removal			Planning	
Expansion into Greentree Heights and / or Oceanview			Planning	
Solid Waste				
Recycling			Planning	SEASWA
Municipal Composting (Haines Model)			Planning	SEASWA
Waterfront Master Plan			Planning	FY11 Legislative Request

Thorne Bay Continued				
<u>QUALITY OF LIFE / COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</u>				
Library Replacement		\$1.4 MM	Construction	Legislature, CDBG, Denali, Rasmussen
Multi-Use Facility		\$150,000		FY11 Legislative Request
Pearl Nelson Community Park				
Landscape Architectural Design		\$20,000	Planning	CDBG
Replacement of Wood Retaining Wall			Planning	
Walking Trail @ Rainy Lane to Shoreline				
Sidewalks (Freeman and Shoreline)			Planning	CDBG
Assisted Care Living Center			Planning	
<u>SHORT TERM TRANSPORTATION</u>				
		\$737,000	Construction	FY08, FY09 Legislative appropriations, FY11 Legislative Request
South Thorne Bay Subdivision Roads				
Goose Creek Industrial Subdivision Roads		\$100,000	Planning	
Steep Road Subdivision Roads		\$100,000	Planning	
		\$50,000 / each	Design	FY10 and FY11 National Forest Receipts
Sand / Equipment Storage Building (x2)				
<u>LONG TERM TRANSPORTATION</u>				
				In-house, with Engineering Contract
Long Term Transportation Plan				
South Thorne Bay Subdivision Roads				
Setter Lake				
Choker Setter Circle Completion				
		\$250,000	Planning	LCWF in accordance with Kasaan Rd wetlands mitigation
Bridge Replacement at North Rd				
Goose Creek Industrial Subdivision Roads				
Refurbishment of Lake Ellen "Y" to Goose Creek Industrial Subdivision				
Steep Road Subdivision Road(s)				
	Develop Plan / Cost Analysis / Estimate for Refurbishment of Existing 1.5 miles of road			
	Develop Plan / Cost Analysis / Estimate for Construction of New Rd to Access ASLS properties			
Thorne Bay Roads - Pavement				
	Wolverine Court			
	Bayview Court			
	Sandy Beach Rd (Bay Chalet to SISD)			
	Spruce Lane (including walkway through to RV Park)			
	Finney Dr			
	Scenic View			
	Charlie Brown St.			
	Hemlock Loop			
	Beaver St			
	Deer Creek			

Thorne Bay Continued				
Harbor				
Tidelands Fill between Grid and Promech				
Boat Launch Ramp / Airplane Float Conversion		\$100,000	Planning	FY11 Legislative Request, FY11 ADOTPF MMG
City / Commercial Dock		\$4.0 MM	Planning	ADOTPF, Denali
Log jetty breakwater for Main Harbor			Planning	
Underwater Conditions Survey		\$3,000	Construction	In-House
Boat Haul out trailer and large vessel parking			Planning	
<u>HEALTH AND SAFETY</u>				
EMS / Fire Truck Building in Goose Creek		\$100,000	Planning and Design	FPA Grants and In-House
Goose Creek Telephone Service Improvements				Regulatory Commission of Alaska

3.6.b Unincorporated Communities

Edna Bay

Edna Bay is a fishing community, originally named by the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey in 1904. Ten residents hold commercial fishing permits, supplying a fish buyer stationed there seasonally. There are no community facilities. All residents use individual untreated water sources, such as springs or rain catchment. Transportation and cargo are provided by float plane or boat from Craig, Ketchikan or Petersburg. Edna Bay is not connected to the State/City Highway in the Island. A dock and harbor with breakwater are available. There are 10 commercial fishing permits held by residents. Current population: 49.

Schools: Edna Bay School is in the Southeast Island Schools District K-12. In 2000, the school reported an enrollment count of 11. No enrollment numbers are available for the following years.

Hollis

Hollis is a non-native residential community whose residents are largely employed in Craig and Klawock. Hollis is the location of the Inter-Island Ferry Authority (IFA) landing for Prince of Wales Island. There are no central community facilities. Residents use rain catchment or surface water, and only 10% of occupied homes are fully plumbed. A State-owned seaplane base, harbor, dock and boat ramp are available on nearby Clark Bay. Community leaders say; *"A bridge to Gravina Island would allow for future growth of the community"*. Current population: 193.

Schools: Hollis School is located in the Southeast Island School District. Between 2000 and 2010 enrollment dropped from 29 to 14. Student-teacher ratio: 6.2

List of Projects: A list was not provided for 2010.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Hollis 2009 Project List	1		1.2.D	Emergency Services Facility	Hollis Comm. Coun. 907-530-7033	\$250 k	Planning, Design	State, Grants
	2		1.1.R	Graveyard Restoration, Picnic-park Site		\$50 k	Planning, Design	State, Grants
	3		1.2.J	Land Acquisition		\$100k	Planning	State, Grants
	4		1.1.C	Harris River Bridge		\$100k	Planning	State, Grants
	5		1.1.T	Harris River Foot Trail		\$70k	Planning, Design	State, Grants
	6		1.2.D	Emergency Heliport		\$60k	Planning	State, Grants
	7		1.1.R	Community Center		\$300k	Planning	State, Grants
	8		1.1.T	Community Parks		\$200k	Planning	State, Grants
	9		1.1.R	Library		\$250 k	Planning	State, Grants
	10		1.1.T	Youth Center		\$200k	Planning	State, Grants
	11		1.1.C	Boat Dock Extension		\$60k	Planning	State, Grants
	12		1.1.T	Visitor's Center		\$150k	Planning	State, Grants
	13		1.1.C	Canoe Pass Road Upgrade		\$80k	Planning	State, Grants
	14		1.1.C	Clark Bay Road Upgrade		\$80k	Planning	State, Grants
	15		1.1.C	Harris River Road & Harris River West Road Upgrade		\$160k	Planning	State, Grants
	16		1.1.C	Peninsula Road Extension & Upgrade		\$250k	Planning	State, Grants

Hyder

Hyder is one of the Southeast communities connected to the continental road system, and is largely dependent on tourism from highway visitors. Hyder continues to pay homage to its mining roots and is known as the "Friendliest Ghost Town in Alaska." Due to its isolation from other Alaskan communities and its close proximity to Stewart, British Columbia (population 500), Hyder has many cultural ties with Canada and also receives electric and telephone service from Canadian companies, thus it uses the (250) area code. Hyder is the only community in Alaska not using the (907) area code. The Hyder 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. Nearly all residences have individual wells and septic tanks and are fully plumbed. The remainder hauls water and use outhouses. There are 2 commercial fishing permits held by residents. Current population: 87.

School: Hyder School is located in the Southeast Island School District. Between 2001 and 2009, student enrollment dropped from 18 to 13 and shows no enrollment in 2010.

List of Projects: A 2010 project list was not provided.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Hyder 2008 Project List	1		1.1.A	Dock: Multi-purpose Marine Facility	Hyder Comm. Assn 250-636-9148	\$8 m	Planning	State, Federal
	2		1.1.A	Ferry: Promote Hyder as Alaska Sea Roads port		\$50 k	Planning	State, Private Sector
	3		1.1.R	Town Dike Repair		\$1.5 m	Planning	State, Federal COE
	4		1.1.R	Harbor and Float Repair		\$600 k	Planning	ADOT/PF
	5		3.1.A	Solid Waste Disposal, Recycling		\$50 k	Planning	State, Denali
	6		1.1.Q	Community Wireless Internet		\$10 k	Planning	Private sector, State
	7		1.1.M	Three-phase Power Availability to Town		\$1 m	Planning	State, Federa;
	8		2.4.C	Aggregate Extraction and Export Feasibility Study		\$5 k	Concept, Development	State
	9		3.1.F	Sanitation Improvements		\$4 m	Planning, Design	State
	10		3.1.D	Mosquito Control		\$50 k	Concept, Development	State

Metlakatla

Metlakatla is a traditional Tsimshian community on the Federal Annette Island Reserve. It is the only American Indian reservation in the State. The Metlakatla 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. There are 39 commercial fishing permits held by residents.

Metlakatla Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	1,375	1,318	1,330
Employment	633	657	646
Population 16+	982	1,014	1,036
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	54	21	16
Manufacturing	41	6	*
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	3	76	75
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	89	28	52
Education, Social Services & Health Services	149	8	10
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	36	*	*
Services	43	17*	14*
Other	76	*	*
Government Employment	286	495	467
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	4	3	39
School Enrollment	374	290	283
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>			

Electric Utility: Metlakatla Power & Light (Community). Power source: hydro. Kilowatt capacity: 8,242. Community currently reports having an excess of 9 megawatts of hydro power. Rate ¢9.2/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Community is served by two water sources; Chester Lake and Yellow Hill Lake. Chester Lake provides water to a 200,000-gal. water tank in the main part of the community. In the main community, a piped gravity sewage system provides primary treatment in an aerated lagoon with effluent discharge through an ocean outfall. 485 homes and the school are served by the system, and all are fully plumbed. However, some areas of the community use individual septic tanks. The community's water system and landfill do not require State permits, because the reserve is not within State jurisdiction.

Solid Waste: Community offers refuse collection and landfill operations.

Transportation Facilities: Annette Island Airport is owned and operated by the community, with a 7,500' asphalt runway (currently unused) and a 5,700' gravel crosswind runway. Two seaplane bases are available-one State-owned, and one community-owned at Port Chester. Port facilities include a dock with a barge ramp, two small boat harbors, and two marine ways. Waldon Point Road connects Metlakatla to the northeast portion of the Island. An Alaska Marine Highway ferry terminal is located at Metlakatla and a new terminal is planned for the end of Waldon Point Road for a closer ferry crossing to Ketchikan.

Transportation Services: Accessible via float/sea plane and road from Ketchikan. State-owned Alaska Marine

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the Metlakatla Indian Community are:

- Metlakatla Indian Community
- Annette Island School Dist
- Annette Island Packing Co
- Metlakatla Housing Authority
- State of Alaska

Highway System services this community.

Schools: Within the Annette Island School District, there are three schools, elementary K-6, middle 7-8 and high 9-12. Student-teacher ratio: 8.8

Health Care: Annette Island Family Medical Clinic. Facility has been upgraded to a 33,000sq ft building. Operator: Metlakatla Indian Community. Metlakatla Volunteer Fire/EMS/Ambulance.

List of Projects: A list was not provided for 2010.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Metlakatla 2009 Project List		1	1.1.C	Construction of Walden Point Road, Paving	Metlakatia Indian Community 907-886-4441	\$10 m	Construction	DOT/PF, USDA, RD, BIA, US Army
		3	1.1.R	City Dock Improvements		\$1.6m	Planning	ICDBG, BIA
		14	1.1.C	Runway Preservation Measures		\$750 k	Planning	DOT/PF
		5	1.1.C	Emergency Road Preservation Repair		\$910k	Planning	DOT/PF
		14	2.1.E	Visitors Bureau & Tourism Office		\$500k	Planning	ICDBG
		2	1.1.L	Funding Assistance for SE Intertie		\$7.6m	Planning	DCED
		4	1.1.M	Engineering study for Triangle Lake & design		\$500k	Planning	DEC
		6	2.5.G	Engineering study for Economic Zone Expansion		\$100k	Construction	DEC
		8	3.1.F	Solid Waste Disposal Incinerator		\$5 m	Planning	DEC
		7	3.1.F	Sewage System Pump Upgrade		\$350k	Planning	DEC
		9	1.1.R	Plan & Construct Justice Complex		\$5m	Planning	DHSS
		10	2.6.B	Museum of Tribal History & Culture		\$5m	Planning	DCED, USDARD, ICDBG
		11	2.3.a	Laboratory MIC Branch of Fish & Wildlife		\$750k	Planning	DNR
	12	2.2.f	Forestry Center & Shop		\$250k	Planning	DNR	
	13	2.1.d	Fish Trap		\$2m	Planning	DCED	

Naukati Bay

"To preserve a rural lifestyle while providing resources to create a wholesome, viable community."

Naukati residents are logging families and homesteaders. Two community non-profit associations have been organized for planning and local issue purposes. Sale of alcohol is restricted to the local package store. Small sawmills and related logging and lumber services are the sole income sources. Employment is seasonal. Naukati is a log transfer site for several smaller camps on the Island. Homesteading families arrived in the 1990s. In 2002 Naukati Bay needed funds to assist in the community financial needs and obtained a grant from the State of Alaska, and with financial help from the United States Forest Service, built an "Oyster Nursery". The Oyster Nursery raises oyster spat (seed) from as small as 3mm to a marketable 18mm-25mm (1") and sells the larger healthy oysters to the grow-out farms in the area and across Alaska. Naukati Bay's Oyster Nursery has been the only successful nursery in Alaska and provides the oyster farmers with a premium product that gives the farmers a one-year head-start to bring their product to market as well as having a dramatically reduced mortality rate. The Naukati Oyster Nursery provides the community with more than \$20,000 a year in revenue to be used for everything from supporting youth to repairing roads. Current population: 118.

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the Naukati Bay are:

- SE Island School Dist
- Community Connections Inc
- North End Construction & Logistics
- State of Alaska
- Papac Alaska Logging Inc

Electric Utility: Alaska Power Company (Private). Power source: diesel. Kilowatt capacity: 533. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢48.4/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is derived from rain catchment and several small streams. The 9 logging camp homes are connected to a piped water and sewer system with full plumbing. The 27 homesteaders collect rainwater or haul water and use outhouses. Feasibility studies are currently being conducted for individual water systems and sewers.

Solid Waste: The community burns its refuse and ships the ash to Thorne Bay's landfill.

Transportation Facilities: Community owned sea/float plane base. The community is connected to the island road system.

Transportation Services: Naukati is accessed primarily by float plane or off of the North Island Road. A small boat dock has been built and is now operated by Naukati West Inc. Wheeled plane service is available at Klawock and IFA ferry service at Hollis.

Schools: Naukati School is in the Southeast Island Schools District K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 4.9

Health Care: Naukati EMS.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Naukati 2010 Project List	1		1.1 and 2.3	Waterfront Development	Naukati Bay Community Association 907-629-4283	\$ 3 m	Design, Planning	COE, CDBG, DOT/PF, EDA, HUD/ICDBG, RD
	2		1.1	Road Improvements (2060 Road and Community roads)		TBD	Developing partnerships	DOT/PF
	3		2.4	Regional Shellfish Processor		\$45k	Feasibility Study complete	EPA, DCED, USDA
	4		1.1	Water and Sewage		\$ 100 k	Feasibility Study complete	CDBG, DEC, HUD/CDBG, EPA
	5		1.1	Multi-use Facility		\$ 75 k	Design, Planning	DCED, USDA

Point Baker

Point Baker is a small fishing community. There is no community school in Point Baker. Children are home-schooled with correspondence courses. Subsistence and recreational food sources include deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab. There is no central water system -- residents obtain water from rain catchment or springs. A public water source is available at the dock. No homes are plumbed. Privies are used for sewage disposal. There is no central electric system. Point Baker is accessible by float plane, helicopter, barge and skiff. A State-owned seaplane base and heliport serves chartered flights from Ketchikan. The community has a dock and boat harbor. Barges deliver cargo from Wrangell. There is no direct access to the Prince of Wales road system, airport or ferry. There are 16 commercial fishing permits held by residents. Current population: 11.

Port Protection

Port Protection is a small non-Native fishing community. Residents cherish the seclusion and serenity of their community. There are no roads, and most homes lie along the waterfront. Port Protection experiences a highly-seasonal economy. Fourteen residents hold a commercial fishing permit. Some residents provide sport fishing charters. Local food sources include deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab. Spring water is available from a water tank maintained by the Port Protection Community Assoc. Homes are fully plumbed. Most residents use outdoor privies or outfall pipes for sewage disposal, although a few individual septic tanks exist. There is no central electric system; individual generators supply power. The community is accessible by float plane and skiff. A State-owned seaplane base is available. Skiffs are used for local travel, and there is a boat harbor and launch ramp. Port Protection does not have direct access to the Prince of Wales road system, airport or ferry. Residents travel to Point Baker for mail. Freight arrives by chartered boat or floatplane. There is 1 commercial fishing permit held by a resident. Current population: 72.

Schools: Port Protection School is in the Southeast Island School District K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 9.3

Whale Pass

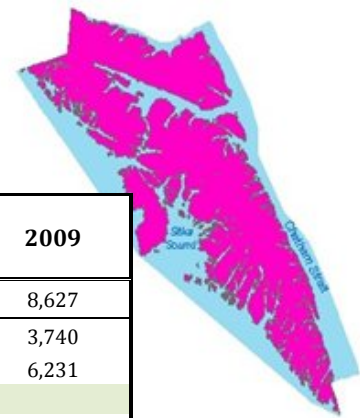
The area has been the site of logging camps continuously since 1964. In the early 1980s, the last camp moved out, and the area was permanently settled as the result of a State land disposal sale. The logging road was completed in 1981, and private phones were installed in 1992. Many Whale Pass residents are homesteaders and enjoy a subsistence lifestyle. Due to declining enrollment, the school was closed for the 98/99 school year. Students are home-schooled. Logging operations, related services, and the school provide the only steady employment. Subsistence activities and public assistance payments supplement income. Most homes draw untreated water from a creek and have individual water tanks. Privies and septic tanks are used for sewage disposal. Almost all houses have complete plumbing. One-third of the homes are used only seasonally. The community's landfill is no longer in operation. The community has access to the island road system. The IFA ferry is accessible from Hollis. Float planes and boats are also prevalent means of transportation. The Whale Pass Homeowner's Assoc. operates the State-owned seaplane base, dock, boat slips and launch ramp. There is 1 commercial fishing permit held by a resident. Current population: 60.

3.7 Sitka, City & Borough

“Committed to providing services that enhance our quality of life.”



Sitka Borough



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. Unemployment rate for February 2010: 8.5%

City & Borough of Sitka	2000	2008	2009
Economic Indicators			
Population	8,835	8,615	8,627
Employment	4,934	3,842	3,740
Population 16+	6,700	6,189	6,231
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	253	219	226
Manufacturing	189	201	212
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	775	760	701
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	148	139	125
Education, Social Services & Health Services	1,414	765	753
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	407	46	55
Services	909	518	489
Other	257	117	121
Government Employment	1,192	1,076	1,057
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	582	551	572
Estimated Gross Earnings	\$29,128,085	\$35,876,218	\$28,523,840
School Enrollment	1,746	1,400	1,373
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. *Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA.</small>			

Government: Unified Home Rule Municipality

Electric Utility: Sitka Electric Department. Power source: hydro with diesel back-up. Kilowatt capacity: 34,840. Rate ¢14.2/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is drawn from a reservoir on Blue Lake and Indian River, is treated, stored, and piped to nearly all homes in Sitka. The maximum capacity is 8.6 million gallons per day, with 197 million gallons of storage capacity. 95% of homes are connected to the piped sewage system, which receives primary treatment.

Solid Waste: Refuse is collected by a private firm, under contract to the City, and is incinerated. The ash is then disposed of at the permitted, lined landfill. The community participates in annual hazardous waste disposal events.

Transportation Facilities: The State-owned Rocky Gutierrez Airport on Japonski Island has a 6,500' x 150' paved and lighted runway, an instrument landing system, and a 24-hour FAA Flight Service Station. Over the past five years, the community has continued to improve airport facilities. City & Borough operates five small boat harbors with 1,350 stalls. A seaplane base on Sitka Sound and 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. Cruise ships anchor in the Harbor and lighter visitors to shore; a new lightering facility is needed. The Alaska Marine Highway ferry terminal is located 7 miles north of town.

Transportation Services: Accessible via major airline, small air craft, State-owned Alaska Marine Highway System. Daily jet

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City & Borough of Sitka are:

- SEARHC
- Sitka School Dist
- State of AK Dept of Admin
- Sitka City & Borough
- Sitka Community Hospital

service is provided, and several scheduled air taxis, air charters and helicopter services are available. The fast ferry M/V Fairweather serves Sitka twice a week with a 6-hour run to Juneau. The US Coast Guard Air Station Sitka provides search and rescue services throughout the State.

Schools: Community has recently completed upgrades to the high school auditorium. Sitka Borough School District. There are two elementary schools-one offering preschool and 1st grade the other 2-5, one middle school 6-8, three high schools 9-12, and a correspondence course that offers K-12 classes. Student-teacher ratio: 12.8. University of Alaska Southeast, Sitka Campus.

Health Care: Mt. Edgcombe/SEARHC Hospital. Sitka Community Hospital. Sitka Fire Dept./Ambulance/Rescue. SEARHC Air Medical. US Coast Guard Air Station/Medevac.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Sitka Tribe of Alaska.

List of Projects: A list was not provided for 2010.

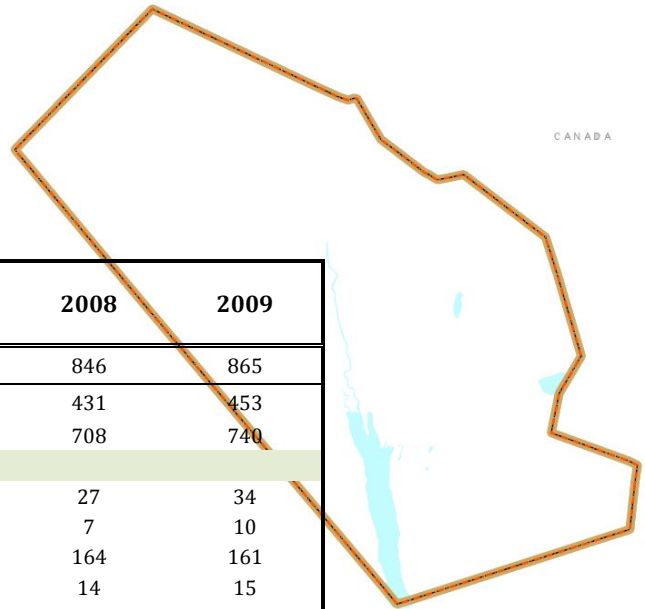
Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Sitka 2009 Project List	1		1.1.C	Airport Improvements	Jim Dinley, City & Borough of Sitka 907-747-1812	\$61m	Final EIS	DOT/PF, FAA
	1	1	1.1.C	Community Ride Public Transit & Maintenance Facility		\$4k annually \$125k capital	In operation	Fed Highway, JARC, AK Mental Health Trust, Sec. 5310, IRR, Sec. 3511, Tribal Transit, IRR Program
	1	1	1.1.R	Sitka Tribe of Alaska Admin-Justice Bldg		\$1.5m	Feasibility Status Submitted	USDA Rural Dev., TribalCommunity Block Grant
		2	1.3.E	Community Expansion Project		\$750k	Feasibility Study Grants Submitted	Rasmussen, Murdock, ANA
		1	2.5.I	Tribal Tannery		\$1m for free standing facility	Phase II-Tannery Expansion and Facility Design and Engineering	Proposal awarded by the Administration for Native Americans (ANA) for expansion/proposal under review by EDA for preliminary Design and Engineering
	1		1.1.C	Sawmill Cove Industrial Park Waterfront Development		\$16.7m	Prelim engineering done	Federal, State grants, private
	1		1.1.C	Japonski Island Infrastructure Upgrades		\$7.55m	Design 5 projects; construction complete on rest of \$26m projects 5 projects no yet funded	Federal and State sources
	3		3.1.F	Solid Waste Disposal		\$11.5m	Prelim Feasibility Done	ADEC, EPA, EDA

List of Projects: Continued.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Sitka continued 2009 Project List	3		1.2.J	Mt. Edgecumbe High School Housing		\$3m	Planning Construction	State
	3		1.2.J	Benchlands Housing Project		\$3.5m	Water tower in construction	State
	1		1.1.L	Blue Lake Hydro Expansion Project		\$65m	FERC Licensing	State, Federal Bond
	1		1.1.L	Takatz Lake Hydro Project		\$2.2m	Feasibility Study Grants Submitted	Federal, State
	2		1.1.R	Kattleson Memorial Library Expansion		\$9.8m	Design	State, local
	2		1.2.K	Moller Park Baseball Field Improvements		\$3.275m	Partial Construction	State, local
	2		3.1.F	UV Disinfection Facility for Drinking Water		\$5.5m	Design	Federal, State, local

3.8 Skagway Municipality

The Municipality of Skagway incorporated June 20, 2007. The boundary for the Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area has been redrawn and the areas are named Hoonah-Angoon Census Area and Skagway Municipality Census Area. Unemployment rate for February 2010: 23.4%



Skagway Municipality Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	862	846	865
Employment	556	431	453
Population 16+	705	708	740
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	69	27	34
Manufacturing	0	7	10
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	187	164	161
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	14	14	15
Education, Social Services & Health Services	52	6	7
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	2	*	*
Services	119	92	98
Other	32	10	15
Government Employment	109	110	111
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	4	3	5
School Enrollment	133	110	105
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. Estimated gross earnings for fishing permits included with Angoon-Hoonah Census Area. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA and includes Angoon-Hoonah Census Area.</small>			

Government: 1st Class Borough

Electric Utility: Alaska Power Company (Private). Power source: diesel & hydro. Kilowatt capacity: 4,840. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢21.2/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is derived from three wells near 15th and Alaska Streets, is stored in a tank and piped throughout Skagway. Piped sewage receives primary treatment with an ocean outfall. Demands of the system nearly double each summer, with the influx of tourism business operators. Almost all homes are fully plumbed. Some houses use individual wells and septic systems.

Solid Waste: The landfill is closed; however, the City operates an incinerator, baler, and ash fill facility. The community participates in recycling and annual hazardous waste disposal events.

Transportation Facilities: 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. The State owns the 3,550' x 75' paved runway and a seaplane base at the boat harbor. 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. Private rail connection to Yukon Territory and British Columbia, Canada.

Transportation Services: Accessible by small aircraft, road, State-owned Alaska Marine Highway System, and private seasonal rail tours to Lake Bennett, and Carcross, Canada.

Schools: Skagway City School is located in the Skagway City Schools District K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 7.9

Health Care: Dahl Memorial Clinic. Operator: Bartlett Memorial Regional Hospital. Skagway Volunteer Fire Dept/EMS.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Skagway Traditional Council.

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the Municipality of Skagway are:

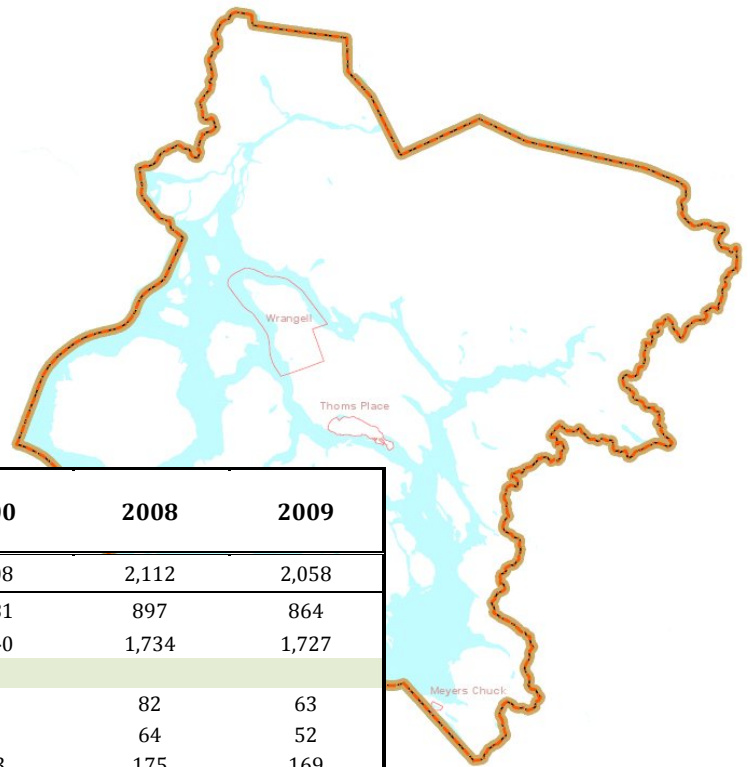
- Skagway City
- Skagway City School District
- State of Alaska
- AK Power & Telephone Co
- Fairway Market Inc

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Skagway 2010 Project List	1		Goal I	Sewer Treatment Plant	Municipality of Skagway 907-983-2297	\$8 M	Construction	Municipal, State, Federal
	2		Goal I	Renovation of Small Boat Harbor	Municipality of Skagway 907-983-2297	\$10 M	Planning, Design	Municipal, State, Federal, Denali
	3		Goal II	Port Development	Municipality of Skagway 907-983-2297	\$35 M	Planning	Municipal, State, Federal, Private
	4		Goal I	Main Street Sidewalk Replacement	Municipality of Skagway 907-983-2297	\$1 M	Planning, Design	Municipal, State
	5		Goal I	Public Safety Building	Municipality of Skagway 907-983-2297	\$5 M	Design, Planning	Municipal, State, Federal
	6		Goal I	Liarsville Bike Path	Municipality of Skagway 907-983-2297	\$2 M	Planning	Municipal, State
	7		Goal II	AMHS Ferry Terminal Sidewalk/Gateway-	Municipality of Skagway 907-983-2297	\$1.5 M	Design, Planning	Municipal, State, Federal
	8	1	Goal I	Elder Health Care Service Planning	Skagway Traditional Council 907-983-4068	\$250 K	Planning	SEARHC, CCTHITA, AFN, BIA
	9	3	Goal II	Tlingit Tribal House, Cultural Tour and Museum	Skagway Traditional Council 907-983-4068	\$1 M		CCTHITA, ANA, BIA
	10	4	Goal I	Road Upgrades	Skagway Traditional Council 907-983-4068	TBD	Planning	STC, USEDA, BIA
	11		Goal I	Main Street Repaving	Municipality of Skagway 907-983-2297	\$3 M	Design	Municipal, State
	12	2	Goal I	Housing Development Infrastructure	Skagway Traditional Council 907-983-4068	\$600 K	Planning	NAHASDA (HUD), ICDBG

3.9 Wrangell, City & Borough

The Wrangell Borough incorporated in May 30, 2008. The boundary for the Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area has been redrawn and the areas are named Petersburg Census Area and Wrangell Census Area. Unemployment rate for February 2010: 14.8%



City & Borough of Wrangell Economic Indicators	2000	2008	2009
Population	2,308	2,112	2,058
Employment	1,181	897	864
Population 16+	1,740	1,734	1,727
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	98	82	63
Manufacturing	78	64	52
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	173	175	169
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	23	22	23
Education, Social Services & Health Services	238	99	114
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	176	27	33
Services	274	102	94
Other	108	24	20
Government Employment	368	302	296
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	249	222	226
School Enrollment	505	350	317
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. Data includes the unincorporated communities of Meyers Chuck and Thoms Place. Some data includes Petersburg Census Area. *Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA.</small>			

Government: Unified Home Rule Borough

Electric Utility: Wrangell Municipal Light & Power. Power source: hydro with diesel backup. Kilowatt capacity: 32,700. Rate €12.6/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Approximately 95% of households are fully plumbed. Two surface reservoirs south of town supply 64 million gallons of water, which is filtered, treated and piped to most households. Sewage receives secondary treatment at the Shoemaker Bay plant. About 20% of residences have individual septic tanks.

Solid Waste: The City provides garbage collection service, a recycling facility, an incinerator and annual hazardous waste disposal events.

Transportation Facilities: The State-owned 6,000' x 150' paved, lighted runway enables jet service. A seaplane base is adjacent to the runway. The marine facilities include a breakwater, deep draft dock, State ferry terminal, two small boat harbors with 498 slips, and boat launch.

Transportation Services: Accessible via major airline, small aircraft, and State-owned Alaska Marine Highway System.

Schools: Wrangell City School District. Within the district, there are three schools: elementary K-5, middle 6-8, and high school 9-12. Student-teacher ratio: 12.7

Health Care: Wrangell Medical Center. Stikine Family Clinic (private). Wrangell Volunteer Fire Dept./Rescue.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Wrangell Cooperative Association.

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City & Borough of Wrangell are:

- Wrangell City
- Wrangell Public Schools
- Alaska Island Community Services
- Wrangell Medical Center
- State of Alaska

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Wrangell 2010 Project List	1			Medical Campus	CBW	1 million		
	2			AK-BC Intertie Environmental impact Study	City and Borough of Wrangell (CBW)	5.6 million	Planning	
	3			Downtown Revitalization	CBW	2.5 million	NEPA	
	4			Cassiar/Weber road and pedestrian Improvements	CBW	2 million	Planning	
	5			Water Treatment Plant Upgrades	CBW	2.3 million	Planning	
	6			Wrecker	CBW	80,000		
	7			Evergreen Road Rehabilitation	CBW	3 million		
	8			Electrical System upgrades : Replacement for Industrial, Commercial, Medical Campus, Institute Development	CBW	250,000		
	9			Electrification of Municipal buildings	CBW	500,000		
	10			Wrangell Roads Resurfacing	CBW	1.5 million		
	11			Dam Replacement	CBW	3 million	NEPA	
	12		1	Chief Shakes Tribal House Reconstruction	Wrangell Cooperative Association: SHED Committee	1 million	Design	
	13			Sunrise Lake: Alternative Water Source and Electrical	CBW	8.2 million	planning	
	14			Marine Service Center Upgrades: Yard work/paving	CBW	1.5 million	construction	
	15			Shoemaker Harbor Improvements: Floats, piers, uplands	CBW	8 million	construction	
	16			Recreation Facility Improvement & Equipment Replacement	CBW	1 million		
	17			Waste Reduction/Recycle Center Facility (Analysis and Feasibility for Local and Regional facilities)	CBW	750,000		
	18			Public Safety Building Renovations	CBW	800,000		
	19			Industrial Park Expansion	CBW	2.5 million		
	20			Community Center Rehabilitation	CBW	1 million		
	21			Heritage Harbor Phase III Construction	CBW	2 million		
	22			Reliance Harbor Upgrades	CBW	2.5 million		
	23			Water Front Master Plan	CBW	75,000		
	24			Spur Road Utility Extension	CBW	180,000		
	25			Lilbrary Automation	CBW	100,000		
	26			LED Street Light Replacment	CBW	380,000		
	27			City Dock Improvements: Cruise Dock repairs, catwalk extension, Wastewater, summer float, upland improvements	CBW	5 million		

Wrangell projects continued.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
	28			Public Works Equipment: Grader and Dump Truck	CBW	350,000		
	29			Electrical Bucket Truck	CBW	250,000		
	30			Park and Trail Upgrades	CBW	40,000		
	31	2		Carving Shed	Wrangell Cooperative Association: SHED Committee	750,000	Design	
	32			Port Staging Area Fill/IFA Terminal	CBW	5 million		
	33			Institute Property Development	CBW			
	34			Track Area Capping and Resurfacing	CBW			
	35			Communication links to remote Borough areas	CBW	60,000	public scoping	
	36			Pat's Lake management and ownership plan	CBW			
	37			South Wrangell Terminal and Fool's inlet road improvements	CBW			
	38			Meyers Chuck Dock Upgrades	CBW	1.5 million	Design	
	39			Ruth Lake Hydro Power	CBW			
	40			New Cemetery Site	CBW			
Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Meyers Chuck	1			Meyers Chuck Dock Upgrades	CBW	1.5 million	Planning	State
2010 Project List	2			Communication links to remote Borough areas	CBW			
	3			Water System Upgrades	CBW			State

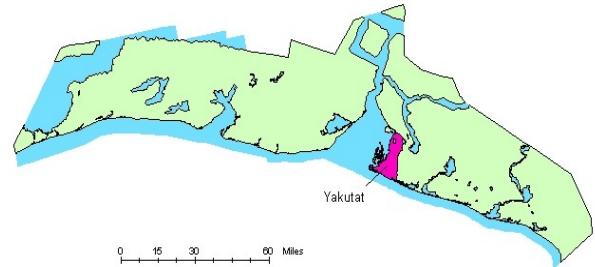
3.10 Yakutat, City & Borough

“Encouraging economic growth and prosperity through development of the tourism industry, responsible harvesting of natural resources, small business endeavors; while maintaining the integrity of a small village atmosphere and natural beauty of the environment and the subsistence lifestyle.”

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. Unemployment rate for February 2010: 16.4%



Yakutat Borough



Source: Alaska Department of Labor And Workforce Development, Research and Analysis and US Census Bureau, 2000 Tigraine files.

City & Borough of Yakutat	2000	2008	2009
Economic Indicators			
Population	808	592	628
Employment	477	319	327
Population 16+	613	482	500
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	32	14	17
Manufacturing	25	20	18
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	85	58	53
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	9	15	9
Education, Social Services & Health Services	62	9	8
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	136	*	*
Services	61	62*	54*
Other	30	*	158
Government Employment	102	133	*
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	161	163	156
Estimated Gross Earnings	\$1,372,739	\$3,143,006	\$2,342,450
School Enrollment	159	122	111
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. † Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA.</small>			

Government: Home Rule Borough

Electric Utility: Yakutat Power. Power source: diesel. Kilowatt capacity: 3,505. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢41.1/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: \$1m upgrade is in progress. Water is derived from four wells, treated and piped to all 191 homes in the community and the schools. Several wooden storage tanks provide pressure to the water system; three need replacement. Piped sewage receives primary treatment; a secondary treatment facility is nearing completion.

Solid Waste: A private firm collects refuse, and the Borough operates the landfill.

Transportation Facilities: The State owns two jet-certified runways; one is 6,475' x 150' of concrete, the other is 7,745' x 150' of asphalt. A seaplane base is available 1 mile northwest. The

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City & Borough of Yakutat are:

- Yakutat Tlingit Tribe
- City & Borough of Yakutat
- Yakutat School District
- Mallotts General Store Inc
- Yakutat Seafoods LLC

U.S. Forest Service owns five airstrips in the vicinity, and the National Park Service operates one at East Alsek River. 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. New multi-purpose dock to replace floats and planks at small boat harbor has been completed. State operated ferry terminal is also available.

Transportation Services: Accessible via major airline, small aircraft, and State-owned Alaska Marine Highway System provides whistle stop service.

Schools: Yakutat School District provides K-12 class through the one school in the community. Student-teacher ratio: 9.6

Health Care: Yakutat Community Health Center. Yakutat Volunteer EMS/Rescue.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Yakutat Tlingit Tribe.

List of Projects: City reports no change to their project list from 2008.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Yakutat 2008 Project List	1		I.1	Renewable Alternative Energy Source Study	City & Borough of Yakutat 907-784-3323	\$1 m	Planning, Funding	AEA, US DOE, BIA
	2		I.1	Multipurpose Office Facility(Phase I, Planning & Phase II, Construction)	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe (907) 784-3238	\$7.02 m (Phase I \$20k, Ph II \$5-7m)	Concept, Planning	ICDBG, CDBG,RD,Rasmuson
	3		II.1	Tourism Development/Ecotourism Plan/Training	CBY/YTT	\$60 K	Planning	DCCED,RD,ANA,SEArails,AK Parks,USFS,RAC,Non-profits
	4		II.2	Fisheries Development/Training/Habitat Restoration	CBY/YTT/Yak-Tat Kwaan, Yakutat Salmon Board	\$150 k, then \$50k annually	Planning, Funding	ASMI,DCCED,USFS, RAC,NOAA,EPA,DNR,NRCS
	5		I.1	Construct and Maintain Local Roads	CBY	\$1-3 m	Planning	BIA, IRR, AK DOT/PF, FHA, Denali
	6		II.2	Timber Development/Value Added Prog./Land Lease - Small Business Development	Chamber of Commerce, USFS, CBY	\$1 M	Planning	National Forest Foundation, USFS
	7		I.1	Boat Harbor Improvements(restrooms, fuel dock)	CBY	\$2.92 M	Funding, Construction	DCCED, USFS RAC
	8		II.5	Small Business Development, Training, Industrial Economic Development Zone	YTT,CBY	\$26 k +	Planning	EDA, RD,DCCED, SBA,SBDC,BIA
	9		II.6	Voch-Tech Education/GED	CBY,YTT	\$40 k +	Planning	Dept. of Ed, YTT, RDA,SBA,SBDC,SCORE
	10		I.2	Emergency Medical Services Training	CBY	\$45 k annually	Planning	State

4.0 Southeast Alaska Regional Project List

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources	
SE AK Regional Projects 2009 Project List			I.1	Southeast Alaska Energy Plan: develop G&T energy infrastructure including alternative energy sources	Southeast Conference 907-523-2310			AIDEA, DOE, DOT/PF, RD	
			I.1	AMHS Organizational Plan	SEC		Planning	AMHS, State	
			III.1	Regional Solid Waste Mgt. Plan & Facility	SEC		In Progress	DEC, RD, Congress	
			II.4	Fisheries - Shellfish Industry Development	SEC			COE, EDA, FWS, RD	
			I.1	BIA Roads	BIA/CCTHITA				
			I.1	Community Mapping	THRHA		Concept		
			II.4	Fisheries Revitalization	CCTHITA				
			I.2	Wellness Center	THRHA		Concept		
			II.1	SE Industrial Parks Business & Promotional Initiative	SEC	\$ 150 k	Concept	Legis., USDA, EDA, Local Community, Regional Industry, JEDC	
			II.4	Value added Fish Waste Protein Stabilizing System & Consumer Product Mfg. Plant	SEC	\$ 8.5 m	Concept	Legis., USDA, EPA, DEC, Local Community, Industry	
			II.1	Regionally Produced/Processed Products Promotional Initiative	SEC	\$ 250 k	Concept, Planning	Legis., USDA, DNR, Industry Groups, Local Communities, Congress	
			I.1 & II.1	Freight Consolidation	SEC				
			I.2	Temporary Housing & Assisted Living Facility	BIHA, SEARHC, THRHA		Design	RD, Denali, HIS	
			II.5	Secondary Wood Products Manufacturing Facility	SEC	\$ 250 k	Feasibility Study		
			II.1	New Regional Industry Opportunities Study & Additional Opportunities by Intertie	SEC		Concept	Legis., USDA, EDA, Local Community, JEDC	
			I.1	Village Safe Water Initiative					
			II.4	PSP Lab	SEC		Feasibility		
			II.2	Fiber Optics Technology Connectivity of Communities	SEC		Concept		
			I.1	Port Development Process for minerals, freight, fisheries transshipment	Municipality of Skagway, ADEA, mining companies		TBD	Concept, Planning	
			I.1	STIP	DOT				
		II.1	IRP	SEC					
		II.2	Regional Broadband service	SEC					
		II.1	Business Incubator & Central Location Building for Economic Development Groups	Juneau Economic Develop. Council 907-463-3662		Concept			

Southeast Alaska Regional List of Projects: Continued.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Northern Southeast			I.1	Access between Juneau, Haines & Skagway	SEC	\$ 200 m+	Concept, Planning	DOT/PF, Congress
			II.1	Agricultural Product Development	SEC		Concept	
			I.1	Linkage of Proposed Natural Gas Line to SE AK at Haines	Haines Borough 907-766-2231 Haines Chamber of Commerce, SEC		Concept	
Southern Southeast			I.1	Portland Canal Marine Infrastructure	Ketchikan, Saxman, Hyder 907-789-1402	\$ 11.2 m	Planning	T-21, DOT/PF, Congress, AK Legis., Local, USFS
			II.4	Oceans Alaska Aquarium & Marine Science Laboratory/Study Center	Oceans Alaska 907-225-9605	\$ 20 m	Construction	Federal, State, Private, Public
			I.1	Container Ship Loading Facilities			Concept	
			I.1	Bradfield Road	SEC		Concept	DOT/PF, Congress
Prince of Wales	1		I.1	Peratrovich Airport Improvements	Prince of Wales Community Advisory Council 907-826-3870	\$ 5 m	Design	FAA, RD, TEA-21, DOT/PF
	2		II.4	Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning Testing Laboratory		\$ 500 k	Concept	ADF&G, DEC, HIS
	3		I.1	Tolstoi Bay Deep Seaport Development		\$ 2.5 m	Planning	EDA, RD, USACE
	4		I.2	Expanded Island Wide Healthcare Services		\$ 2 m	Design/Planning/Construction	HIS, ANTHC, AMHT
	5		II.1	Island Wide Economic Planning		\$ 55 k	Concept	JEDC, DCED, Denali
	6		I.1	Bicycle & Pedestrian Paths along POW Roads		\$ 600 k	Planning	DOT/PF, STIP, TEA-21, USFS
	7		II.6	Borough Study		\$ 55 k	Concept	
	8		I.1	Intertie		\$ 5 m	Concept	AEA, DOE
	9		I.1	North POW Campground		\$ 2.5 m	Concept	USFS
	10		I.1	Island-wide Transportation Plan & Implementation System		\$ 3 m	Planning, Funding & Implementation	STIP, USFS, DOT/PF
	11		I.1	West Coast Kayak & Skiff Route		\$ 150 k	Planning	USFS, Denali
	12		II.5	Dry Kiln Facility		\$ 850 k	Concept	USFS
	13		III.1	Solid Waste Facility		\$ 750 k	Concept	EDA, RD, USACE
	14		II.4	Island-wide Cold Storage		\$ 100 k	Concept	EDA, RD, State, Denali
	15		I.1	Cultural Interpretive Center & Museum		\$ 100 k	Concept	ANS, BIA & Tribes
	16		I.1	Kidco Dock Upgrades (25 acres) & Dev.Plan		\$ 150 k	Concept	AIDEA

5.0 Goals & Objectives

Goal I. Community Development

Support and assist communities, boroughs, and other organizations in efforts to improve the region as a good place to live and work.

Objective 1. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Undertake, advocate, support, and assist in development, maintenance, and enhancement of public infrastructure throughout the region.

Objective 2. QUALITY OF LIFE IMPROVEMENTS

Support and assist communities, boroughs, and other community services throughout Southeast Alaska.

Goal II. Economic Development

Support and assist in planning and execution of local and regional economic development efforts and projects.

Objective 1. BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Promote and assist continuation of existing businesses and development of new enterprises in Southeast Alaska.

Objective 2. TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

Advance the development of bandwidth technology, voice, video, and data communication for the communities of Southeast Alaska.

Objective 3. TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Encourage and assist communities in development in the tourism sector of Southeast Alaska.

Objective 4. FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Encourage and assist in development in fisheries and mariculture sector of Southeast Alaska.

Objective 5. TIMBER DEVELOPMENT

Initiate activities, encourage and assist in development in the forest product segment of Southeast Alaska's economy.

Objective 6. PUBLIC POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Inform stakeholders of public policy to promote the goals of Southeast Conference.

Objective 7. MINERALS DEVELOPMENT

Encourage and assist in development in the mineral development sector of Southeast Alaska's economy.

Goal III. Quality Environmental

Support and assist communities, boroughs and other organizations in efforts to sustain and improve the quality of the region's natural environment.

Objective 1. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Encourage and assist in local and regional resource development and conservations efforts.

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