Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs Municipal and Regional Assistance Division Electronic Data Files

Juneau, Alaska 1994

Printted version for Administrative Record of Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Draft Restoration Plan Environmental Impact Statement

Community Location History Culture Economy Transportation Curre Reg Native Corp REAA/School District **Population** Incorporation Type Borough Name Akhiok is located at the south end of Kodiak Island Latitude Longitude Land Area Water Area Akhiok The original village of Kashukugniut was occupied by Russians in the early at Alitak Bay, southwest of Anchorage. 19th century. The community was a sea otter hunting settlement. With the decline of the sea otter industry, the village has now oriented toward fishing. Akhiok is an Aleut village dependent upon subsistence activities. Public sector employment and some fishing provide cash flow in the community. Almost all of Akhiok's residents depend heavily on The city is accessible only by air and water. Regular and subsistence fishing and hunting for various food sources. charter flights are available from the City of Kodiak. There is both a seaplane base and a gravel runway. Barge services Kodiak Island Borough Koniag Inc. are sporadic. 2nd Class City Borough 56 97.7' 32.0" N 154 21.7' 55.1" W Operated 7 sq. mi. 2 sq. mi. Anchor Point The community is located on the Kenai Peninsula at the junction of the Anchor River and its north fork, 14 miles northwest of Homer. Anchor Point was named for the nearby point of land. A post office was established in 1949. Many residents work in Homer in a variety of positions. The community caters to the is a non-Native community. The Sterling and Seward Highways provide access to sport-fishing industry, and several lodges provide services. Anchorage. Nearby Homer offers an airport, docking facilities and State Ferry access. A number of State Park boat launches provide small craft access to the Kenai River and Cook Inlet. Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula 993 59 77.0' 66.7" N 151 06.4" Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated 81.31 Chenega Bay is located on the eastern side of Evans Island, 42 miles W 20 sq. mi. 4 sq. mi. Chenega Bay southeast of Whittier in the Prince William Sound. The name of this Indian village was first reported by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 census. The original site was located on the southern tip of Chenega Island. A post office was established in 1946, but was discontinued when the village was abandoned after the 1964 earthquake. The village was reestablished in the mid-1980s on Evans Island in the Prince William Sound. Chenega Bay is a Native community practicing a subsistence and commercial fishing lifestyle. Commercial fishing, oyster farming and subsistence activities are the focus Chenega is accessible by float plane and has a small dock. of the economy. The school provides some employment. Construction of an airport is scheduled to begin in 1994. Unincorporated Unorganized Alaska Corp. Chugach REAA 60 10.4' 79.2" N 147 94.3' 68.9" W 28 sq. mi. 25 sq. mi. Chignik The City of Chignik is located on Anchorage Bay on the Alaska Peninsula, 450 miles southwest of Anchorage and 260 miles southwest of Kodiak. Prior to Chignik, a Kaniagmuit Native village called Kaluak was located here; it was destroyed during the Russian fur boom in the 1700s. Chignik was established in the early 1900s as a fishing village and cannery. Some reports indicate that coal mining was also occurring at the time. Today, two historical canneries are still in Historically an Aleut area with Russian and Scandinavian influences, there is presently a mixture of operation. non-Natives, Aleuts and Eskimos. Commercial fishing is the focal activity of the community. 85% of the year-round population are Natives. As is typical of villages in the region, fishing is the mainstay of the cash economy in Chignik. The economic well-being depends on the success of the salmon fishermen. Depending upon fish stocks and prices, the two Chignik is accessible by air and sea. There is a gravel runway. Regular flights fish processing plants operate year-round. run from King Salmon. Barge services arrive weekly from late spring through early fall, and biweekly during the remainder of the year. Ferry services between Chignik and Kodiak are provided ten times a year. 170 2nd Class Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough Operated 56 30.1' 63.9" N 158 41.5' 4 sq. mi. Chignik Lagoon Chignik Lagoon is located on the south shore of the Alaska Peninsula, southwest of Anchorage. Chignik Lagoon took its name from its proximity to Chignik, the Aleut word for "wind." The intermarriage of the Koniags and Aleuts produced the Koniags who now reside here. The people of this area were sea-dependent. Chignik Lagoon is a traditional Koniag village influenced by an influx of fishermen in the summer months. 57% of the permanent residents are Aleut. Fishing is the mainstay of the economy in Chignik Lagoon. The economy's well being is dependent on the success of the salmon fleet. The people are also dependent upon subsistence hunting and fishing as a source of food. Chignik Lagoon is primarily accessible by air and sea. There is an airstrip and a public seaplane dock. Regular and charter flights are available from King Salmon. A cargo ship brings supplies annually. Unincorporated Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough Operated 12.7" N 158 51.1' 12.7" W 12 sq. mi. . mi. Chignik Lake Chignik Lake is located on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula next to the body of water of the same name, 265 miles southwest of Kodiak and 565 air miles southwest of Anchorage. The present population traces its roots to Aleuts from the west near Illnik and the old village of Kanatag near Becharof Lake. The village was established in the 1950s when the original school was built. It has developed as a fishing village. Chignik Lake is a predominantly Aleut village with an influx of fishermen during the summer months. Fishing is the mainstay of Chignik Lake's economy. The economic well being is dependent on the success of the commercial salmon fleet. The people depend on subsistence hunting and fishing for most food sources. Chignik Lake

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is primarily accessible by air and sea. There is a gravel airstrip and seaplanes may land on the lake. Regularly-scheduled
and charter flights are provided. Barge service is available via Chignik Lagoon.
                                                                                         Unincorporated Lake &
                          Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough Operated
                                                                                56 25.6' 13.3" N 158 77.2' 22.1"
Peninsula Borough
                           3 sq. mi. Chiniak The community is located 45 miles southeast of the City of Kodiak, on the
         18 sq. mi.
easternmost point of Kodiak Island.
                                             Chiniak is an Aleut name first reported in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. Tanner, USN,
of the steamer Albatross. It was named "Cape Greville" in 1778 by Capt. Cook. After WWII, and Air Force Tracking
Station was constructed in Chiniak. This non-Native community is active in local issues and planning through the Chiniak
                                                     The school, post office and local roadhouses are the primary
Community Forum. There is a library and school.
year-round employers. There are no stores or gas stations in Chiniak. A commute to Kodiak is too far for daily employment.
Many work in construction, fishing, or other seasonal industries, Local boat owners anchor in Thumb's Up Bay, and a small
dock is available. An old airstrip may be used for emergency landings. Chiniak can be reached by road from Kodiak.
Although 45 miles away, Kodiak offers jet service, float plane services, ferry service and boat harbors.
         Unincorporated Kodiak Island Borough
                                                     Koniag Inc.
                                                                       Borough Operated
                                                                                                  57 63.1'
N
         152 18.2' 53.7" W
                                                     74 sq. mi. Clam Gulch
                                                                                Located on the Kenai Peninsula, Clam
                                    39 sq. mi.
Gulch lies on the Sterling Highway 24 miles south of the City of Kenai.
                                                                       Reported in 1947 by Barnes and Cobb of the U.S.
Geological Survey, it was named after the Clam Gulch ravine. A post office was established in 1950.
                                                                                                           Clam Gulch
is best characterized as a geographic location rather than a community. It is a roadside development with a primarily
non-Native population.
                           A lodge and post office are in Clam Gulch. The Kenai area economy provides a variety of
employment opportunities. The Sterling and Seward Highways provide access to Anchorage and beyond. Nearby Kenai
offers an airport and docking facilities.
                                             80
                                                     Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional
         Borough Operated
                                    60 22.4' 67.4" N 151 40.2' 13.3" W
                                                                                5 sq. mi. 5 sq. mi. Cohoe Cohoe is
Corp.
located on the Kenai Peninsula on the Kasilof River, 13 miles south of the City of Kenai.
                                                                                         Cohoe was originally an
agricultural settlement where a post office was established in 1950.
                                                                       Cohoe is best characterized as a roadside
geographic location, rather than a community. Most residents are non-Native.
                                                                                The economy of the Kenai area is
diverse: oil and gas processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related
services provide employment.
                                    The Seward and Sterling Highways provide access to Anchorage. Kenai offers an
airport and docking facilities.
                                             Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook
                                                                                                  Inlet
                                                                                                           Regional
                                    550
         Borough Operated
                                    60 31.6' 68.3" N 151 56.4' 38.8" W
                                                                                27 sq. mi.
                                                                                                  122 sq. mi. Cooper
Landing Cooper Landing at the west end of Kenai Lake, 30 miles northwest of Seward in the Chugach
Mountains.
                  The community name is derived from nearby Cooper Lake.
                                                                                CooperLandingisprimarilynon-Native.
A community association has been organized to advocate for local concerns.
                                                                                The economy of the Kenai area is
diverse: oil and gas processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related
services provide employment.
                                    The Seward and Sterling Highways provide access to Anchorage and beyond. Kenai
provides air transportation and docking facilities.
                                                      254
                                                              Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet
Regional Corp.
                Borough Operated
                                             60 49.1' 09.2" N 149 79.2' 26.8" W
                                                                                         54 sq. mi.
                                                                                                           5 sq. mi.
Cordova Cordova is located at the southeastern end of Prince William Sound in the Gulf of Alaska.
                                                                                                                has
historically been the home to Eyak Athabascans. The rich resources of the area have attracted a non-Native population.
         Cordova is primarily a non-Native community; although 11% of the population are Natives with an active village
council. Commercial fishing and subsistence are central to the community culture. Cordova supports the Prince William
Sound fishery and fish processing plants. Logging and tourism also add to the local economy. Federal Park Headquarters
for the National Forest are also located in Cordova. Offshore oil development may enhance long-range growth
                  The City has an airport, harbor, docking facilities and State Ferry access. There has been much discussion
and controversy regarding possible construction of a highway to join Cordova to the statewide road system.
         Home Rule City Unorganized
                                             Chugach Alaska Corp.
2,928
                                                                       City School District
                                                                                                  60
                                                                                                      54.7'
         145 74.7' 60.5" W
                                    4 sq. mi. 2 sq. mi. Crown Point
                                                                       Crown Point is on the Kenai Peninsula on the
Seward Highway and at mile 24.5 of the Alaska Railroad. It lies 22 miles north of Seward in the Chugach Mountains.
         U.S. Geological Survey agents reported a railroad station called "Trail Lake Station" at this site in 1912.
         Crown Point is primarily a non-Native roadside area, rather than a community.
                                                                                         Transportation services, timber,
and retail businesses provide the majority of employment in Crown Point. The Seward and Sterling Highways provide access
to Anchorage and beyond. Nearby Kenai and Seward both provide airport and docking facilities.
                                                                                                  72
Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated
                                                                                                       42.2' 53.0"
         149 33.7' 54.3" W
                                    6 sq. mi. . mi. Egegik
                                                              Egegik is located on the south bank of the Egegik River
on the Alaska Peninsula, 100 miles southwest of Dillingham and 335 air miles southwest of Anchorage.
                                                                                                           Settlement
of the Bristol Bay region first occurred over 6,000 years ago. Yupik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians jointly occupied the
area. The village was first reported as a fish camp in 1876 and later developed around a salmon saltery in 1895. During
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the influenza outbreaks beginning in 1918, Natives from other villages moved to Egegik in an attempt to isolate themselves from the disease. About 70% Native, subsistence is part of the lifestyle of most residents. Egegik has a strong year-round Aleut culture. During the commercial fishing season, the population swells to over 3,500. The village economy is based solely on commercial fishing and fish processing, which brings an influx of people each summer. For year-round residents, subsistence hunting and fishing activities are an important part of the lifestyle and local diet. Egegik is primarily accessible by air and water. There are two gravel runways. Both passengers and cargo are mainly transported by air. Scheduled and charter services are available from Naknek, King Salmon and Dillingham. Barge services are provided from Unincorporated Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough Seattle twice yearly. 133 22 sq. mi. Eyak Eyakisonthe Copper Operated 58 22.8' 73.8" N 157 39.2' 70.0" W 53 sq. mi. River highway, 5.5 miles southeast of Cordova, in the Malaspina Coastal Plain. Eyak was first reported in 1869 as "Hyacks," an Eskimo village, and then in 1880 as "Ihiak." In 1899, Lt. Comdr. Moser, USN, reported it as a cannery called Eyak is primarily a non-Native area which was annexed by the City of Cordova in 1993. Many commercial fishermen live in Eyak. The Prince William Sound fishery, fish processing, logging and retail businesses Cordova offers an airport, harbor, dock and a State Ferry landing. provide employment in Eyak. 45.5" Unincorporated Unorganized Chugach Alaska Corp. City School District Ν 145 59.2' 55.6" W . mi. Fox River Fox River is located at the end of Kachemak Bay, 13 sq. mi. Fox River was reported by Dall of the U.S. Geological Survey in 1895, and may have 24 miles northeast of Homer. been named for Theodore Fox, Vice President of North Pacific Mining and Transportation Company, which operated in Fox River is a non-Native roadside location. Wood, fiberglass and aluminum boats, handbags Kachemak Bay in 1894. and canvass bags for fishermen are manufactured at Fox River. The school also provides employment. The Seward and Sterling Highways provide road access to Anchorage. Kenai's airport and docking facilities are available to communities on the Peninsula. 401 Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. B o r o u g h Operated 59 85.8' 32.3" N 150 95.8' 23.3" W 85 sq. mi. 4 sq. mi. Fritz Creek Fritz Creek lies 7 miles northeast of Homer along Kachemak Bay on the Kenai Peninsula. The local name was first reported in 1904 by R.W. Stone of the U.S. Geological Survey. Fritz Creek is best characterized as a geographic location rather than a community. Most residents are non-Native. Nearby Homer offers fishing, fish processing and a relatively diverse economy. The Sterling Highway provides road access to Anchorage and beyond. Nearby Homer offers Unemployment is low. an airport, harbor and docking facilities, and a State Ferry landing. 1,525 Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated 59 73.6' 08.9" N 151 29.51 34.6" 23 sq. mi. Halibut Cove Halibut Cove is on the Kenai Peninsula, 12 miles southeast of Homer on the east shore of Kachemak Bay. The Cove was named by W.H. Dall of the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey in Halibut Cove is primarily a non-Native community, many of whom are artists. There is a local community association. Many residents are self-employed artists; others work in seasonal construction jobs. road access to Halibut Cove. Boats and float planes are the primary means of transportation. The State Ferry serves nearby Homer. 68 Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. B o r o u Operated 59 58.7' 21.7" N 151 23.7' 65.9" W 7 sq. mi. 4 sq. mi. Happy Valley Happy Valley lies on The local name was reported and published by the west coast of the Kenai Peninsula, 22 miles northwest of Homer. the U.S. Geological Survey in 1950. The Happy Valley area is a roadside geographic location. Most residents are non-Native. The economy of the Kenai area is diverse: oil and gas processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment. The Sterling and Seward Highways provide a route to Anchorage and the statewide highway system. Nearby Homer offers an airport, harbor and dock, and State Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. B o r o u g h Ferry landing. Operated 59 94.7' 27.8" N 151 73.2' 22.2" W 33 sq. mi. 40 sq. mi. Homer Homer is located on Kachemak Bay on the Kenai Peninsula, 225 road miles south of Anchorage at the sourthern end of the Sterling Highway. Although historically in Kenaitze Indian territory, the Homer area has been developed by non-Natives for the rich resources of the area. Homer is 95% non-Native. Although commercial and sport fishing are the center of the economic activity, Homer has a large community of artists. Homer is primarily a fishing, fish processing and trade center, and enjoys a considerable seasonal tourist industry. During summer months, the population swells with students and others seeking cannery or fishery employment. Homer is accessible by the Sterling Highway to Anchorage, Fairbanks, Canada and the lower 48 states. It is served by several scheduled and chartered aircraft and helicopter services. The harbor/dock, Alaska Marine Highway and local ferry services provide water access. 4.349 City Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated 59 63.5' 46.3" N 151 52.2' 15 sq. mi. Hope Hope lies on the northern end of Kenai Peninsula, near the mouth of 16.5" W 10 sq. mi. Resurrection Creek. "Hope City" was a mining camp established in 1896. The Hope post office began operating in Hope is a non-Native community where some mining occurs. There are two community associations. The school

and local retail businesses provide the only employment in Hope. Some mining activities continue today. nearest Kenai Peninsula community to Anchorage, and lies on the road system. Both Anchorage and Kenai offer a variety Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough of transportation modes. 161 60 89.7' 17.3" N 149 63.1' 63.4" W 15 sq. mi. Igiugig Igiugigis located on Operated 48 sq. mi. the south shore of the Kvichak River, which flows from Iliamna Lake, on the Alaska Peninsula. It is 50 air miles northwest Kiatagmuit Eskimos originally lived on the right bank of the river in Kaskanak of King Salmon, southwest of Anchorage. and used Iguigig as a fish camp. At the turn of the century, these people moved upriver to the present site of Igiugig. Many locals can trace their roots back to the Branch River village. Historically an Eskimo village, the population of Igiugig is now 80% Aleut, who depend upon commercial fishing and a subsistence lifestyle. Sport fishing and tourism attract visitors during summer months. As is typical for other villages in the region, salmon fishing is the mainstay of Igiugig's economy. During the red salmon season, almost everyone leaves the village to fish in Bristol Bay. Subsistence is an important part of the residents' lifestyle. Some trapping occurs. Trophy rainbow trout attract sport fishermen during the summer. Igiugig is accessible primarily by water and air. Regular and charter flights are available from Kodiak and King Salmon. A 2,700' runway and barge services are available. Peninsula 40 Unincorporated Lake Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough Operated 59 33.5' 13.5" N 155 90.7 21.4" W 27 sq. mi. 20 sq. mi. Iliamna Iliamna is located on the northwest side of Iliamna Lake, 225 miles southwest of Anchorage. It is near the Lake Clark Park and Preserve. Prior to 1935, "Old Iliamna" was located near the mouth of the Iliamna River, a traditional Athabascan village. Iliamna's current size and character can be attributed to the development of fishing and hunting lodges. Several lodges were built in recent years by the Baptist Church. years Iliamna has become a recreational and tourist attraction due to the excellent fishing at Iliamna Lake. The population is mixed, at 66% Native, including Tanaina Athabascans, Aleuts and Eskimos. Commercial fishing in Bristol Bay, sport fishing, hunting lodges and tourism are the major sources of income for the community. Most Natives and an increasing number of non-Natives in Iliamna depend to a varying extent on subsistence hunting and fishing as well. Iliamna is primarily accessible by air and water. An 8-mile gravel road connects Iliamna to Newhalen. Regular and charter flights are available from King Salmon. Barge services are available, but cargo must be lightered to shore. Unincorporated Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough Operated 59 77.5' 07.7" N 154 86.7' 58.9" W 2 sq. mi, Ivanof Bay Ivanof Bay is located on the northeast 22 sq. mi. end of the Kupreanof Peninsula, 350 miles southwest of Anchorage. A salmon cannery operated at this site from the 1930s to the 50s. Several families moved from Perryville to Ivanof Bay in 1965 in search of better water sources and hunting grounds, and to pursue a peaceful lifestyle with religious freedom. Ivanof Bay has traditional Aleut influences, and practices a subsistence lifestyle during the winter. In summer, most residents leave the community to work in the commercial salmon industry. Almost all residents fish for a living. The economic well being is dependent on the salmon run. Many trap in the winter. The people depend upon subsistence hunting and fishing near the village. accessible by water and air. There is a 1,200' runway. Flights from King Salmon average one per week in the winter and two per week in the summer, weather permitting. Barge services provide fuel annually. There is no public dock or harbor. 40 Unincorporated Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. B o r o Operated 55 96.0' 83.6" N 159 48.9' 47.8" W 11 sq. mi. 1 sq. mi. Jakolof Bay is on the Kenai Peninsula, 6.5 miles northeast of Seldovia. The local name was first reported in 1915 by the U.S. Geological Survey. Jakolof Bay is best characterized as a geographic location rather than a community. The population is primarily non-Native. Commercial fishing, local businesses and timber provide the majority of employment. There is no road access to Jakolof Bay. An airport and State Ferry Access are available at nearby Seldovia. Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. B o r g h Operated 59 44.6' 92.2" N 151 51.0' 39.9" W 20 sq. mi. 6 sq. mi. Kachemak Kachemak is on the southwest coast of Kenai Peninsula at the Bay of the same name, near Homer. According to W.H. Dall of the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, "Ka" means water, "chek" means cliff, and "mak" is a suffix meaning high, great or large. Kachemak is a non-Native community adjacent to Homer. Homer offers a variety of employment opportunities. The community caters to the sport-fishing industry. The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and beyond. Homer offers an airport, harbor/dock, and State Ferry access. 371 2nd Class Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated 59 67.4' 00.3" N 151 43.1' 04.1" W 1 sq. mi. mi. Kalifonsky Kalifonsky is located on the Kenai Peninsula along Cook Inlet, and lies 10 miles south of the City of Kenai. Kalifonsky was named after a Dena'ina (Tanaina) Indian who worked at the Fort Ross colony in California between 1812 and the 1820s. Kalifonsky is a geographic location on the Kenai Peninsula. Most residents are non-Native. Kalifonsky is well-travelled by Kenai River sport fishing enthusiasts. The economy of the area is diverse: oil and gas processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment. The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and the statewide road system. Kenai offers

an airport and boat facilities. 309 Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Borough Operated 60 41.0' 07.9" N 151 27.9' 77.0" W 10 sq. mi. 2 sq. mi. Karluk Karluk is located on the northwest coast of Kodiak Island, on the Karluk River, 88 air miles southwest of Kodiak and 301 miles southwest of Anchorage. The mouth of the Karluk River is thought to have been populated for more than 7,000 years. 36 archaeological sites exist in the area. Russian hunters established a trading post here in 1786. It was known for having the largest cannery and the greatest salmon stream in the world. Karluk is an Aleut village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. Fishing is the primary source of livelihood. The village corporation shares ownership of the cannery with the corporations of Larsen Bay and Old Harbor, but operations have remained idle in recent years. Residents actively participate in subsistence hunting and fishing activities. Karluk is accessible by air and water. Regular and charter flights are available from the City of Kodiak. There is both a seaplane base and a gravel airstrip. Barge service is available twice a month from Kodiak. 74 Unincorporated Kodiak Island Borough Koniag Inc. Borough Operated 57 58.6' 06.4" N 154 39.5' 29.5" W 20 sq. mi. Kasilof Kasilof is located on 46 sq. mi. the east shore of Cook Inlet on the Kenai Peninsula, 12 miles south of the City of Kenai. Kasilof was an agricultural settlement of Kenaitze Indians, which grew around a stockade built by the Russian Kolomin of the Lebedef-Lastochkin Company. A partial excavation of the area in 1937 found 31 well-preserved houses. Kasilofisageographiclocation on the Kenai Peninsula, rather than a community. Most residents are non-Native. The economy of the Kenai area is diverse: oil and gas processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment. The Sterling Highway provides a route to Anchorage. Kenai offers an airport and docking facilities, 419 Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough R Operated 60 33.2' 90.4" N 151 22.9' 94.9" W 11 sq. mi. . mi. Kenai Kenai is located on the northwestern coast of the Kenai Peninsula, on the east side of Cook Inlet. It lies approximately 65 air miles south of Kenai was founded in 1791 as a Russian fur trading post. It was the site of the first major Alaska oil strike, Anchorage. in 1957, and has been a center for exploration and production since that time. Kenai is almost 90% non-Native. The Kenai River is a major sport fishing location for Anchorage residents and tourists. The river is world renown for trophy king and silver salmon. The City is the center of oil industry services and supplies in Cook Inlet. Oil and gas processing activities occur north of Kenai in Nikiski. Other important activities include sport, subsistence and commercial fishing and fish processing, logging and lumber, tourism and agriculture. Kenai is accessible by road to Anchorage, Fairbanks, Canada and the lower 48 states. Scheduled and charter airlines and helicopter services are provided. Ocean-going freighters are tendered at the city dock. 6,613 Home Rule City Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated 60 55.3' 74.5" N 151 20.7' 41.6" W 26 sq. mi. 5 sq. mi. Kenai Peninsula Borough The Kenai Peninsula Borough is comprised of the Kenai Peninsula, Cook Inlet and a large unpopulated area northeast of the Alaska Peninsula. The City of Kenai lies 65 air miles south of Anchorage. Indians have occupied the Peninsula historically. The City of Kenai was founded in 1791 as a Russian fur trading post. In the early 1900s cannery operations and construction of the railroad spurred development. It was the site of the first major Alaska oil strike, in 1957, and has been a center for exploration and production since that time. The Borough was formed in 1964. The Borough is primarily non-Native. The Kenai River is a major sport fishing location for Anchorage residents and tourists. The river is world renown for trophy king and silver salmon, so the Peninsula is overwhelmed by sportsmen during summer months. The Borough economy is highly diverse. Oil industry services and supplies, commercial and sport fishing and fish processing, transportation, timber, tourism, government and retail services provide employment. Kenai is accessible by the Sterling Highway to Anchorage, Fairbanks, Canada and the lower 48 states. Scheduled

and charter airlines and helicopter services are provided. Ocean-going freighters are tendered at the City dock. The State 44,019 2nd Class Borough Ferry serves Homer. Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated .0" N .0" W 16,078 sq. mi. 5,585 sq. mi. Kodiak Kodiakislocatednear the eastern tip of Kodiak Island in the Gulf of Alaska. It lies 252 air miles south of Anchorage, a 55 minute flight, and is a 3 hour flight from Seattle. Kodiak has been inhabited since 8,000 B.C. and was settled by Russian fur trappers in 1792. Sea otter pelts were the primary incentive for Russian exploration at that time. It was the first capital of Russian Alaska, which moved to Sitka when Alaska was purchased by the U.S. in 1867. The City of Kodiak was incorporated in 1940. Since the Aleutian Campaign of WW II, several branches of the military have maintained a presence in Kodiak. The 1960s brought growth in commercial fisheries and fish processing. The local culture is grounded in commercial and subsistence fishing activities. Kodiak is primarily non-Native; 16% of the residents are Native. A Russian Orthodox Church seminary is based in Kodiak, one of the two existing seminaries of this kind in the U.S. The Coast Guard comprises a significant portion of The Kodiak economy is based on fishing, seafood processing and government. It is the nation's second highest port in seafood volume and third in value. 274 million pounds of seafood were landed in Kodiak in 1992, at a value of \$90 million. City, Borough, state and federal agencies rank second as local employers. The largest U.S. Coast Guard base lies just south of the city. Kodiak is accessible by air and sea. A paved state-run airport, gravel municipal airport, and float

plane facility at Lily Lake serve air traffic. The Alaska Marine Highway System operates a ferry service from Seward and Homer. Two boat harbors serve commercial and transient vessels. Approximately 140 miles of state roads connect island communities on the east side of the island. 7,581 Home Rule City Kodiak Island Borough Inc. Borough Operated 57 79.8' 53.2" N 152 40.2' 26.5" W 3 sq. mi. 1 sq. mi. Kodiak Island Borough Kodiak Island is located on the eastern side of the Gulf of Alaska. It lies 252 air miles south of Anchorage, a 55 minute flight, and is a 3 hour flight from Seattle. Kodiak Island has been inhabited since 8,000 B.C. and was settled by Russian fur trappers in 1792. Sea otter pelts were the primary incentive for Russian exploration at that time. Kodiak was the first capital of Russian Alaska, which moved to Sitka when Alaska was purchased by the U.S. in 1867. Since the Aleutian Campaign of WW II, several branches of the military have maintained a presence in Kodiak. The 1960s brought growth in commercial fisheries and fish processing. The Borough was incorporated in 1963. The Island culture is grounded in commercial and subsistence fishing activities and is primarily non-Native. 16% of the population are Natives. A Russian Orthodox Church seminary is based in Kodiak, one of the two existing seminaries of this kind in the U.S. The Coast Guard comprises a significant portion of the Borough. The Coast Guard, local, state, and other federal agencies provide employment opportunities. Fishing, fish processing and support services are the key employers; Kodiak is second highest port in the nation for seafood volume. Subsistence activities are prevalent. Kodiak is accessible by air and sea. A paved state-run airport, gravel municipal airport, and float plane facility at Lily Lake serve air traffic. The Alaska Marine Highway System operates a ferry service from Seward and Homer. Two boat harbors serve commercial and transient vessels. Approximately 140 miles of state roads connect island communities on the east side of the island. 15,245 2nd Class Borough Kodiak Island Borough Koniag Inc. Borough Operated N .0" W 6,462 sq. mi. 5,383 sq. mi. Kodiak Station Kodiak Station is located on the western shore of Kodiak Island, south and adjacent to the City of Kodiak. This large tract of military property on Kodiak Island has been occupied since the WWII Aleutian Campaign. Originally an Army Base, it has been Naval Base and is presently a Coast Guard Base. The Air Force has also been active on Kodiak built a tracking station at Chiniak after the Kodiak Station is a U.S. Coast Guard Base, housing around 2,000 military and their families. The base is self-contained, providing its own water and sewer systems. However, many Coast Guard families live off-base in the surrounding area. Kodiak Station residents are employed Coast Guard or civilian support personnel and their families. The Coast Guard uses the state-run Kodiak airport for transportation of personnel and materials, but have separate docking facilities for large cutters and fishing vessels. The Island is also accessible by state ferry. 2.016 Unincorporated Kodiak Island Borough Koniag Inc. Borough Operated 57 76.2' 94.3" N 152 52.6' 85.6" W 23 sq. mi. 7 sq. mi. Kokhanok Kokhanok is located on the south shore of Iliamna Lake, southwest of Anchorage on the Alaska Peninsula. This fishing village was first listed in the U.S. Census in 1890 by A.B. Schanz. Kokhanok continues to rely on a traditional subsistence fishing lifestyle. The village has a mixed Native population, primarily Aleuts, with Eskimos and Indians. Subsistence activities are the focal point of the culture and lifestyle. The school is the largest employer in Kokhanok. Commercial fishing has declined since several limited entry People heavily rely on subsistence hunting and fishing near the community for their survival. Kokhanok is accessible by air and water. Skiffs, ATVs and trucks are the common forms of transportation. Regular air service is available from Iliamna and charter services depart from King Salmon. Supplies must be lightered to shore. Unincorporated Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. B o r o u g h Operated 59 40.7' 51.2" N 154 74.4' 16.9" W 21 sq. mi. 7 sq. mi. Lake & Peninsula Borough Lake & Peninsula Borough is located on the Alaska Peninsula in the southwest. It is comprised of 17 communities, including 5 incorporated cities. Yupik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians have jointly occupied the area for the past 6,000 years. The late 1800s first brought an influx of non-Native fishermen and cannery operations. A flu epidemic in 1918 was tragic to the Native population. Reindeer were introduced to assist the survivors, but the experiment eventually failed. During WW II Fort Morrow was built at Port Heiden. The Borough was incorporated in 1989. The majority of the Borough's year-round residents are Aleut, with amixture of Eskimo and Athabascan. During the peak commercial fishing season, the Borough population increases sharply. Commercial fishing, fish processing, tourism and sport fishing are the mainstay of the Borough's economy. Government services also provide employment. Subsistence hunting and fishing are important to year-round residents. Iliamna Lake offers trophy rainbow trout, attracting tourists and Scheduled and charter air services as well as barge and ferry services provide transportation of passengers and goods in this area of the state. Travel to Dillingham, Kodiak and Anchorage is frequent. 1,789 Home Rule Borough Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough Operated .0" N W 23,632 sq. mi. 5,375 sq. mi. Larsen Bay Larsen Bay is located on the northwest coast of Kodiak Island, 60 miles southwest of the City of Kodiak and 160 miles southwest of Anchorage. The area is thought to have been inhabited for at least 2,000 years by the Aleut people. Hundreds of artifacts have been uncovered. The bay was named for a Russian skipper who sailed Kodiak waters. Russian fur traders frequented the area in the mid-1700s. A cannery was first

Larsen Bay is a traditional Aleut settlement practicing a commercial fishing and subsistence established in 1912. lifestyle. The economy of Larsen Bay is primarily based on fishing and cannery work. A large majority of the population depends on subsistence activities. Larsen Bay is accessible by air and by water. Regular and charter flights are available from Kodiak. There is a seaplane base and a gravel runway. Docking facilities are available, and freight delivery services are available. A Seattle cargo barge arrives every six weeks. 144 2nd Class City Island Kodiak 57 55.8' 68.1" N 154 01.9' 73.4" W Borough Koniag Inc. Borough Operated 2 sq. mi. Levelock Levelock is located 10 miles inland from Kvichak Bay, 56 miles east of Dillingham mi. and 278 air miles southwest of Anchorage. The smallpox epidemic of 1837 almost devastated the village. A 1908 survey of Russian missions identified "Lovelock's Mission" at this site. The cannery was burned to the ground in 1930, but a second was built three years later. In 1930 the first school was built, and a post office was established in 1939. is a mixed Aleut, Eskimo and Indian village. Commercial fishing and subsistence activities are the focus of the community. Sharing is a way of life in this village, and no one goes hungry for lack of ability to hunt or fish. Almost all residents of Levelock participate in the commercial salmon fishery. The community relies upon subsistence activities for a large portion of its diet. Levelock is accessible by air and water. In the winter, trails to surrounding villages are used. The gravel runway can accomodate up to DC3 aircraft. Regular flights are available from Dillingham and charter flights run from Dillingham and Naknek. There is annual barge service. 105 Unincorporated Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough Operated 59 10.8' 59.4" N 156 88.51 00.9" Moose Pass is located 26 miles north of Seward on the Kenai W 28 sq. mi. 4 sq. mi. Moose Pass Peninsula. It is on the southwest shore of Upper Trail Lake, at mile 29.3 of the Alaska Railroad. The community was first named in 1912 as a station on the Alaska Railroad. The name is reportedly derived from a mail carrier's team of dogs that in 1903 had considerable trouble gaining the right-of-way from a moose. A post office was established in The Mosse Pass community is primarily non-Native. A volunteer fire department is locally The State Division of Forestry and local businesses provide most employment. The community is not supported. within an easy commute of either Seward or Kenai. The Seward and Sterling Highways provide access to Anchorage.

Nearby Seward offers an airport, railroad, harbor/dock facilities and State Ferry access. 95 60 46.7' 27.7" Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated 8 sq. mi. . mi. Nanwalek 149 38.8' 37.6" W Nanwalek is located on the Kenai Peninsula at the southern The village was originally a Russian Post called entrance to Port Graham, 10 miles southwest of Seldovia. Alexandrovsk. It was later called "Odinochka," meaning "a person living in solitude." The name English Bay was changed to Nanwalek by local concensus in 1991. Nanwalek is a Native village. Subsistence activities are a large part of the traditional culture. The school, subsistence activities, and summer employment at the Port Graham cannery provide income. The community is working on a project to reestablish the local sockeye run, which has been very low in recent Nanwalek is not accessible by road. Boats are the primary means of transportation locally. An airstrip is Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Chugach Alaska Corp. Borough available. 59 34.6' 85.4" N 151 90.3' 48.9" W Operated 7 sq. mi. 1 sq. mi. Newhalen Newhalen is located on the north shore of Iliamna Lake at the mouth of Newhalen River, on the north shore of Iliamna Lake, 320 miles southwest

The 1890 census listed the Eskimo name "Noghelingamiut," meaning "people of Noghelin," at this location. The present name is an anglicized version of the original. The village was established due to the bountiful fish and game in the immediate area. Traditionally an Eskimo village, Newhalen now includes Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians. Salmon fishing is the mainstay of Newhalen's economy. During the Most practice a subsistence and fishing lifestyle. red salmon season, most village residents leave Newhalen to fish in Bristol Bay. People depend on subsistence hunting and fishing near the community. Most people travel by air and use the Iliamna airport located 5 miles away. A road connects Newhalen and Iliamna. Air charter services are available from King Salmon. 185 2nd Class City Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough Operated .0" N .0" W 33 sq. mi. 1 sq. mi. Nikiski Nikiski is located on the Kenai Peninsula, 9 miles north of the City of Kenai. Traditionally in Kenaitze Indian territory, the Peninsula has developed from the rich natural resources of the area and from the discovery of oil. The community has also been known as Nikishka. Nikiski is a non-Native community. Nikiski is the site of several oil refineries where North Slope oil is processed into gasoline for Tesoro, Mapco and other gasoline retailers.

Timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related services also provide employment. The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage. Nearby Kenai offers an airport and docking Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough h facilities. Operated 60 72.5' 22.4" N 151 38.2' 74.7" W 90 sq. mi. Nikolaevsk 28 sq. mi. is located on the Kenai Peninsula, inland from Ninilchik. Nikolaevsk is a settlement of "Old Believers," who emmigrated from Russia to avoid persecution and for the freedom to practice their traditional religious beliefs. Old Believers lead a family-oriented, self-sufficient, separatist lifestyle. They use modern utilities, and food sources are from gardening, fishing, hunting, and cattle. Families are typically very large (8 to 12 children.) Aborough-operated school in Nikolaevsk provides some employment. Boat building also occurs. The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage. Nearby Homer offers an airport, harbor/docking facilities and a State Ferry landing. 425 Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated 59 83.2' 34.0" 151 58.9' 22.6" W 40 sq. mi. . mi. Ninilchik Ninilchik lies on the west coast of the Kenai

This is an agricultural settlement, formerly a fur-farming and fishing Peninsula, 38 miles southwest of the City of Kenai. village. Census documents from 1884 indicated that employees of the Russian Company were ordered to settle here in 1820 or 1830, and Ninilchik residents are their descendents. Ninilchik is primarily a Native community, although the non-Native association works cooperatively with the village government on local issues, particularly to aid the senior center. There is a strong Russian Orthodox following, and an historical Church is located in Ninilchik. Subsistence activities and some tourism related to the historical Russian Orthodox Church occur in Ninilchik. The economy of the Kenai area is diverse: oil and gas processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment. The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and beyond. Homer offers an airport, harbor/docking facilities and State Ferry access. 485 Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated 60 07.3' 49.4" N 151 63.1' 30.1" W 36 sq. mi. Nondalton Nondalton is located on the west shore of Six Mile Lake, between 38 sq. mi. Lake Clark and Iliamna Lake, 190 miles southwest of Anchorage. Nondalton is a Tanaina Indian name first recorded in 1909. The village was originally located on the north shore of the lake, but in 1940, wood depletion in the surrounding area and growing mud flats caused the village to move to its present location. It is a Tanaina Indian (Athabascan and Iliamna) village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. Commercial fishing is an important source of income in Nondalton. Most fishermen leave the village during the summer months. Gold and copper are mined in the area. One source of summer employment is firefighting. Unemployment is high. The community relies on subsistence hunting and fishing. Nondalton is primarily accessible by air and water. A 2,250' gravel runway services the community. There is scheduled air service from Iliamna and charter flights available from King Salmon. Limited and costly barge service is available. 217 2nd Class City Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough h Operated 59 99.0' 39.6" N 154 85.3' 10.1" W 8 sq. mi. . mi. Old Harbor Old Harbor is located on the southeast coast of Kodiak Island, 70 miles southwest of the City of Kodiak and 200 miles southwest of Anchorage. The area around Old Harbor is thought to have been inhabited by Koniags for nearly 5,000 years. It is the site of the first Russian colony in Alaska. Because of the 1964 earthquake and resulting tsunami, the community was relocated. Eventually the original site was reestablished. Old Harbor practices its traditional Koniag Aleut culture and subsistence lifestyle. Fishing provides income to the community. Many of the residents are commercial fishermen, and tourism is an increasing part of the economy. Most depend to some extent on subsistence activities for certain food Old Harbor is accessible only by air and water. Regular and charter flights are available from Kodiak. A 2,000' runway services the community. There are docking facilities for 55 boats. Seattle-based and local barge services are available. 2nd Class City Kodiak Island Borough Koniag Inc. Borou Operated 57 24.5' 03.2" N 153 37.3' 58.7" W 20 sq. mi. 6 sq. mi. Ouzinkie Ouzinkie is located on the west coast of Spruce Island, northwest of the City of Kodiak and 247 air miles southwest of Anchorage. It was originally settled as a retirement community for the Russian American Company. The Russians referred to the settlement with a name meaning "village of Russians and Creoles." A Russian Orthodox Church was built there in 1898. Ranching was popular in the early 1900s. Over 90% of the population is Aleut, with historical Russian influences. Commercial fishing and subsistence activities support the community. Ouzinkie's economic base is primarily commercial salmon fishing. Almost all of the population depends to some extent on subsistence activities for various food sources. The village is accessible by air and water. There is a 2,500' gravel airstrip, and float planes can land and pull up to the beach. Three scheduled flights arrive daily from Kodiak; chartger services are also available. There are docking facilities, and barges provide cargo delivery from Seattle and Kodiak. 210 2nd Class City Koniag Inc. Borough Operated 57 93.5' 17.5" N 152 45.8' 16.5" W Borough 1 sq. mi. Pedro Bay Pedro Bay is located at the northeast end of Iliamna Lake, 176 air miles southwest of mi. Anchorage on the Alaska Peninsula. The Dena'ina Indians have occupied this area historically. The Denaina warred with Russian fur traders over trade practices in the early 20th century. The community was named for a man known as "Old Pedro," who lived in this area in the early 1900s. Pedro Bay is a Denaina Indian village with a subsistence lifestyle. Few people in Pedro Bay have steady jobs. Some obtain short term summer employment in the fishing industry or in tourism services. Most residents depend on subsistence hunting and fishing. Pedro Bay is accessible by air and water. There is regular flight service from Iliamna and charter services are available from King Salmon. There is a 1,800' runway. Barge service is available to Naknek, and goods are lightered to the shores of Iliamna Lake. 50 79.0' 50.7" Unincorporated Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough Operated 59 154 13.6' 62.5" W 18 sq. mi. 8 sq. mi. Perryville Perryville is located on the south coast of the Alaska Peninsula, 275 miles southwest of Kodiak and 350 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community was founded in 1912 as a refuge for Aleut people driven away from their villages by the eruption of Mt. Katmai. Many survived the eruption because they were out fishing. Perryville was named for the captain of the ship that transported the people from the Katmai area to their new home. The village maintains an Aleut culture and a subsistence lifestyle. Commercial fishing provides cash income. A large portion of the cash in the community is derived from commercial fishing. The economic well being of the village is closely linked to the salmon run. Some residents trap during the winter, and all rely heavily on subsistence for food sources. Perryville is accessible by air and sea. Regular and charter flight service is available from King Salmon. There is a 2,500' gravel runway, and scheduled and charter flights are available. Cargo barges arrive annually from Seattle and Anchorage. There are two public docks, but no harbor. 110 Unincorporated Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough Operated 55 95.8' 63.9" N 159 22.6' 08.6" W 8 sq. mi. Pilot Point Pilot Point is located on the northern coast of the Alaska Peninsula, 37 sq. mi. on the east side of Bristol Bay off the Ugashik River. The community lies 80 air miles south of King Salmon. In 1889, this was an Aleut and Eskimo village with a fish salting plant. A cannery was built by Bering Sea Packing Co. in 1891, and three additional plants were built over the next four years. Many nationalities came to work in the canneries and to work as riverboat pilots. Reindeer herding experiments helped to repopulate the area after the devastating 1918 flu epidemic, although the herding eventually failed. There is a history of ethnic diversity in Pilot Point. The community is primarily of Aleut ancestry, and practices a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The residents of Pilot Point depend upon commercial salmon fishing for the majority of their cash income. There is a cannery and fish-buying operation at Pilot Point. Subsistence is an important part of the community life style, and trapping is a source of income during the off-season. 29 residents hold 34 limited entry permits. Pilot Point is accessible by air and water. There are two gravel runways. Two air taxis provide regular flights six days a week out of King Salmon as a part of the mail service. Barge service is provided from Seattle in the spring and fall. Modes of local transport include ATVs, snow machines, skiffs and trucks. 2nd Class City Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough Operated 57 61.9' 30.8" N 157 45.9' 01.2" W 16 sq. mi. Port Alsworth Port Alsworth is on the southeast shore 66 sq. mi. of Lake Clark at Hardenburg Bay, 22 miles northeast of Nondalton. It lies in the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Originally a native village, a post office was established in 1950. The community is primarily non-Native. Port Alsworth offers a lodge and several outfitters/guides for summer recreationalists. A large airstrip is available, and Port Alice is also accessible by float plane. 66 Unincorporated Lake & Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough 60 20.9' 50.0" N 154 30.4' 03.7" W Operated 6 sq. mi. Port Graham 21 sq. mi. community is located on the Kenai Peninsula on the south shore of Port Graham, 7.5 miles southwest of Seldovia. Port Graham was originally a cannery and wharf, as reported by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1909. A post office operated between 1938 and 1961. Port Graham is a traditional Native community with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. A community-owned nonprofit association operates a fish processing facility in Port Graham. Locals are

also rearing pink salmon fry to help restore fish runs. Port Graham is not accessible by road. An airport and docking facilities are available. Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Chugach Alaska Corp. Borough 163 59 34.8' 52.5" N 151 83.7' 36.9" W Operated 5 sq. mi. 1 sq. mi. Port Heiden Port Heiden is 499 miles southwest of Anchorage, at the mouth of the Meshik River on the north side of the Alaska Peninsula. The old village of Meshik was located at the current site of Port Heiden. Influenza epidemics during the early 1900s forced residents to relocate to other villages. During WWII, Fort Morrow was built, and 5,000 personnel were stationed at the base. A school was established in the early 1950s and more people from surrounding villages moved to Port Heiden. is a traditional Aleut community, with a commercial fishing and subsistence lifestyle. government jobs provide the majority of cash income. Subsistence harvests of salmon, other fish and marine mammals average 109 lbs. per person. Game, birds, plants and berries are also an important part of villagers' diets. runway can accomodate up to Boeing 737 aircraft. Regular passenger and air mail services are provided. Cargo from Seattle is delivered twice yearly. Marine facilities include a dock, boat haulout, and an unloading area on the beach.

133 2nd Class City Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough Operated 56 95.5' 11.3" N 158 58.7' 78.4" W . mi. Port Lions Port Lions is located on the north coast of Kodiak 51 sq. mi. The town was created by the displaced inhabitants of Afognak, which Island, 247 air miles southwest of Anchorage. was destroyed by a tsunami after the Good Friday Earthquake in 1964. The community was named in honor of the Lions Club for their support in rebuilding and relocating the village. Historically, cannery operations have sustained the 67% of the population are Aleuts. Most residents lead a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. of Port Lions is based primarily on commercial fishing, fish processing and tourism. All of the residents depend to some extent on subsistence activities for food sources. Port Lions is accessible by air and water only. There is a 2,600' gravel airstrip, and the city dock may be used by seaplanes. The boat harbor with breakwater and dock provide 82 boat slips. Regular and charter flights are available from Kodiak. There is regular State ferry service from March to September. Chartered barge service is available from Seattle. 259 2nd Class City Kodiak Island Borough Koniag Inc. Borough Operated 57 89.0' 76.0" N 152 85.8' 90.9" W 6 sq. mi. 2 sq. mi.

Primrose Primrose is on the Kenai Peninsula, on the Seward Highway at mile 18.4 of the Alaska Railroad. It lies 15 miles north of Seward. Primrose was first listed as a flag stop on the Alaska Railroad in 1919. Primrose non-Native settlement. The Seward area provides employment in the transportation industry, services and in state government. The Kenai Peninsula has access to Anchorage and the statewide highway system. Nearby Seward offers Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional an airport, railroad and docking facilities. 66 Corp. Borough Operated 60 37.8' 30.1" N 149 32.2' 82.4" W 16 sq. mi. Ridgeway is located on the Kenai Peninsula, between Kenai, Soldotna and Sterling. Ridgeway The area has historically been the home of Kenaitze Indians, although it was developed by non-Natives for the rich resources of the Peninsula. Ridgeway is a geographic area between two very large cities on the Kenai Peninsula. Most residents are non-Native. The economy of the Kenai area is diverse: oil and gas processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment. The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and the statewide road system. Kenai transportation facilities include a dock and airport.

Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated 60 53.2' 03.0" N 151 08.5' 22.6" W Salamatof is on the Kenai Peninsula, on 21 sq. mi. 1 sq. mi. Salamatof the east shore of Cook Inlet at the mouth of Salamatof Creek, 5.5 miles northwest of the City of Kenai. It is Tanaina Indian village first reported in 1911 by the U.S. Geological Survey. Salamatof is Native community on the largely Salamatof is attempting to develop a lake resort non-Native Kenai Peninsula. Economic opportunities are diverse. area. The economy of the Kenai area is diverse: oil and gas processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, The Sterling Highway provides access to retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment. Anchorage and beyond. Kenai offers an airport and docking facilities. 1,044 Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough 60 61.5' 92.4" N 151 33.7 40.6" Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated 8 sq. mi. 9 sq. mi. Seldovia Seldovia is on the Kenai Peninsula across Kachemak Bay from Homer, a 15 minute flight. Flight time to Anchorage is 45 minutes. The Kenai Peninsula has been used by Kenaitze Indians historically. There are a number of Native villages in this area on the tip of the Peninsula; all are inaccessible by road.

community is primarily non-Native; commercial fishing and subsistence are an integral part of the local culture. Seldovia is a commercial fishing and processing center, primarily shellfish. Timber operations at Jakolof Bay and Seldovia Bay have affected the community economy. Tourism is increasing. Direct flights are available to Homer and Anchorage, with connections to Kodiak and Kenai. The State Ferry System connects to Homer, where the Sterling Highway provides road access to Anchorage and beyond. Private tour boats are also available for passengers commutes to the mainland. Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough 1st Class City Operated 59 43.9' 07.6" N 151 70.9' 11.4" W . mi. . mi. Seward Seward is situated on Resurrection Bay on the Kenai Peninsula, 120 highway miles south of Anchorage. Seward was named for U.S. Secretary of State William Seward, 1861-69, who negotiated the purchase of Alaska. The town was founded in 1902 by surveyors for the Alaska Railroad, which was built between 1915 and 1923. As the ocean terminus of the railroad and an ice-free harbor, it became an important supply center for Interior Alaska. Seward is primarily a non-Native community, although the Mount Marathon Natives are very active in the community. The annual Fourth of July celebration and its grueling Mount Marathon race brings participants and visitors from Southcentral Alaska and beyond. As the southern terminal for the Alaska Railroad and road link to Anchorage and the Interior, Seward has long been a transportation center. The economy has expanded with tourism, ship services and repairs, fish processing, a coal export facility for Usibelli Mine, a wood products plant, a State Prison, and the University's Institute of Marine Sciences. Seward is accessible by road and all modes of transportation. Daily air service and charters are available. Cargo barges arrive from Seattle and the State Ferry provides passenger and vehicle transportation. The Alaska Railroad connects Seward to Anchorage and Fairbanks. 2,704 Home Rule City Kenai Peninsula Borough Chugach Alaska Corp. Borough Operated 60 11.3' 55.4" N 149 39.2' 99.0" W 15 sq. mi. 7 sq. mi. Soldotna Soldotna is on the Kenai Peninsula, 150 highway miles south of Anchorage. The Peninsula has historically been the home to Kenaitze Indians, and was developed by non-Natives for its rich resources, including fish, timber and oil. Soldotna is primarily a non-Native community. The economy of the Kenai area is diverse: oil and gas processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment. A i r transportation is available at the Kenai airport, 10 miles away. The Sterling Highway allows access to Anchorage and other destinations. 3,771 1st Class City Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated 60 48.7' 48.9" N 151 06.4' 36.0" W 6 sq. mi. . mi. Sterling Sterling is located on the Sterling Highway at the junction of the Moose and Kenai Rivers, 18 miles east of the City of Kenai. It is a community that apparently had its name formalized in 1954 when a post office was established. non-Native Sterling is community. The community caters to the sport fishing industry and summer influx of recreationalists. The economy of the Kenai area is diverse: oil and gas processing, timber, fishing, government, retail and tourism-related services provide The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage. Nearby Kenai offers an airport and docking employment. facilities. Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough h Operated 60 51.5' 17.9" N 150 79.7' 05.1" W 85 sq. mi. 2 sq. mi. Tatitlek Tatitlekislocatedon the northeast shore of Tatitlek Narrows, one mile northeast of Bligh Island and 40 miles northwest of Cordova. ItisanIrdan village first reported in the 1880 U.S. Census as "Tatikhlek." A post office was established in 1946. Tatitlek is a coastal

Native village with a fishing- and subsistence-based culture. Commercial fishing and oyster farming provide some employment in Tatitlek. Subsistence activities provide the majority of food items. Float plants and private boats are the primary means of transportation. 112 Unincorporated Unorganized Chugach Alaska Corp. REAA 60 88.3' 86.9" N 146 67.7' 74.5" W 5 sq. mi. 2 sq. mi. Tyonek Tyonek lies on the northwest shore of Cook Inlet, 43 miles southwest of Anchorage. It is a Tanaina Indian village first reported in 1880 as "Toyonok," which means "little chief." The village has also been called "Beluga" and "Moquawkie." A site near Tyonek is now known Tyonek is a Native community practicing a subsistence lifestyle. Tyonek has recently become involved as Beluga. in fishing and hunting guide services. Subsistence is an important source of food items. Permission is required to land at the local airstrip, although regularly-scheduled flights are available. A local road or air services provide access to nearby Beluga. 159 Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. B o r o u g h Operated 61 06.6' 99.3" N 151 21.5' 17.4" W 3 sq. mi. Uganik Uganikis located on 22 sq. mi. Uganik Bay on the northern coast of Kodiak Island. It was originally an Eskimo village reported as "Oohanick" in 1805,

and "Oogashik" in 1880. The site is presently not occupied year-round. Kodiak Island natives use Uganik as a seasonal fish camp. Uganik is used as a summer fish camp by the Island Aleuts. Float planes or skiffs are the primary Unincorporated Kodiak Island Borough Koniag mode of transportation once on the Island. Borough Operated .0" N .0" W . mi. . mi. Ugashik Ugashikis located on the northwest coast of the Alaska Peninsula, 16 miles upriver from Ugashik Bay, southwest of Anchorage. Yupik Eskimos and Aleuts jointly occupied the area for an extended period of time. Ugashik was one of the largest villages in the region until the flu epidemic. Canneries have been maintained here throughout the history of outside contact. It is a traditional site of the Aleut, however very few people live in Ugashik year-round. Most of the village's ancestors live in nearby Pilot Point, on the coast. Fishing and subsistence activities sustain residents. Fishing is the basis of Ugashik's economy and existence. There is a small family cannery in operation. The people depend on subsistence hunting and fishing. Commercial fishermen keep some of the fish they catch for their own use. Ugashik is accessible by air and water. Regular flights from King Salmon and charter services are available. There is a gravel runway. Freight must be flown to Pilot Point and then taken

upriver by boat. 5 Unincorporated Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough B Operated .0" N .0" W 8 sq. mi. Valdez Valdez is located on the north shore of Port Valdez 88 sq. mi. in Prince William Sound. Anchorage lies 305 miles to the north by highway. It is the southern terminus of the Trans-Alaska A tsunami generated by the 1964 earthquake destroyed Valdez at its original site. The community was oil pipeline. rebuilt in a more sheltered location nearby. During the 1970s, construction of the oil pipeline terminal and other cargo transportation facilities brought rapid growth to Valdez. Valdez is primarily non-Native. Due to oil taxation revenues, the City offers a variety of quality public services. As the southern terminus and loading point of the oil pipeline, the major private employer is the oil industry. As a result, Valdez has one of the highest municipal tax bases in Alaska. Local, state, and federal agencies combined are the largest public employers. Valdez is a major port serving Interior Alaska, so transportation services are also significant. Commercial fishing and tourism have spurred the trade and service The Richardson Highway connects Valdez to Anchorage and Canada. Port Valdez is ice-free year round and is navigated by hundreds of ocean-going oil cargo vessels each year. Scheduled, charter, and helicopter flight services are available. The State Ferry provides transport to Whittier, Cordova, Kodiak, Seward and Homer in the summer, Cordova only in the winter. A small harbor accomodates 546 commercial fishing boats and recreational vessels. Numerous cargo and container facilities are present in Valdez. 4,301 Home Rule City Unorganized Chugach Alaska City School District 61 08.3' 36.9" N 146 30.2' 37.4" W 54 sq. mi. Womens Corp. 218 sq. mi. Womens Bay is on the west coast of Kodiak Island, 8 miles south of Kodiak. Originally inhabited by homesteaders, the property in this area has been transferred to the State, then to the Kodiak Island Borough. The community was named for the Bay it overlooks. Due to its close proximity to Kodiak Station, many residents are Coast Guard families. A community association advocates for local concerns. Residents are employed in a variety of positions in Kodiak or at the Coast Guard Station. Unemployment is low. Womens Bay is accessible by road from Kodiak. Jet services, ferry access, and boat harbors are therefore nearby. 674 Unincorporated Kodiak Island Borough Koniag Inc. Borough Operated 57 68.2' 30.8" N 152 66.8' 72.0" W 44 sq. mi. . mi.

Community	1990 U.S. Census Pop.	% Native	Indian Pop	Eskimo	Aleut	White	Black	Asian/Pac Island	Other Ethnic Pop.	Male Pop	Female Pop	Total Housing Units
Akhiok	77	93.50%	3		69	4		1		44	33	35
Anchor Point	866	3.70%			_	828	1	5		465		405
Chenega Bay	9.5 94	69.10%			60					52		34
Chignik	/70 188	45.20%				92		9	2	111		104
Chignik Lagoon	60 53	56.60%			30					29		83
Chignik Lake	142 133	91.70%		2						70		57
Chiniak	7.5 69	5.80%			4	63		2		34		36
Clam Gulch	79	12.70%	1	9		68		1		46		56
Cohoe	508	1.80%	5			490		2	7	277		339
Cooper Landing	243	1.20%	1			238		2		137		281
Cordova	2,110	11.20%				1,678	8		17	1,149		883
Crown Point	62	4.80%	1			59				31		42
Egegik	122	70.50%	4			35			1	69		66
Eyak	172	7.60%			8			1	2	89		62
Fox River	382					382				205		103
Fritz Creek	1,426	3.40%	21	18	9		9	8		766		643
Halibut Cove	78	3.80%	21	3		74		Ů	1	57		93
Happy Valley	309	6.10%	10					3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	156		209
Homer	3,660	3.60%				-	8		5			1,673
Hope	161	3.10%	2			151	1		3	95		164
Igiugig	33	78.80%	-	1						19		16
Iliamna	94	66%	34						1	49		36
Ivanof Bay	35		1		32					21		14
Jakolof Bay	28		<u> </u>		52	28				12		94
Kachemak	365	3%	2	6	3			8		190		175
Kalifonsky	285	4.20%	7					3		153		140
Karluk	71	91.50%			65			1		44		27
Kasilof	383	2.90%	4	6					1	202		151
Kenai	6,327	8.50%	304		-	5,604	37	96	55	3,269		2,681
Kenai Peninsula Borough	74,019 7 40,802	7.20%	1,374			37,089	203	428	147	21,606		19,364
Kodiak	7,58/ 6,365					4,028	47		197	3,496		2,177
Kodiak Island Borough	15,245 (13,309)		268			9,289	135	1,492	267	7,395		4,885
Kodiak Station	2,025	1.70%	29			1,814		75	31	1,240		499
Kokhanok	152	90.10%	13			13		,,,	2			41
Lake & Peninsula Borough	1,668	75.60%	293					12	6			991
Larsen Bay	147	84.40%	3			21		2		75		74
Levelock	105	82.90%	5					-		58		
Moose Pass	81	11.10%	6			72				46		51
Nanwalek	158	91.10%								80		51
Newhalen	160	94.40%	23							84		40
Nikiski	2,743	6.10%	117				4	19	1	1,419		1,045
Nikolaevsk	371	1.30%	5			359		7		177		114
Ninilchik	456	19.50%	44		40	-		,		247		330
Nondalton	178	89.30%	150			19				97		65
Old Harbor	284	88.70%	5						3	154		112
Ouzinkie	209	85.20%	7			28			3	111		82
Pedro Bay	42	90.50%	34							16		36
Perryville	108	94.40%	13							60		45
Pilot Point	53	84.90%	5			8				27		57
	55	1.80%	1		32	51		3		29		28
Port Alsworth	166	90.40%	1		147	15		1		90		68
Port Graham Port Heiden	119	72.30%	5					<u> </u>		67		61
Port Lions	222			4		68		2	2	124		103
	63	67.60%	-	4	146	63		2		30		38
Primrose					-	1,867	9	36	13	1,051		827
Ridgeway	2,018	4.60%	48		-							424
Salamatof	999	10.40%	44					5				221
Seldovia	292 316	15.20%	17	2	29	259		5	4	16/	149	221

CENSUS2.XLS

Seward	2,709 2,699	15.20%	161	186	63	2,173	69	37	10	1,587	1,112	1,010
Soldotna	3,482	4.50%	80	32	46	3,267	11	37	9	1,727	1,755	1,46
Sterling	3,802	2.10%	40	22	17	3,673	1	33	16	2,019	1,783	2,179
Tatitlek	119	86.60%	2	7	94	16				56	63	52
Tyonek	154	92.20%	138	2	2	12				92	62	92
ปganik			·									
Ugashik	7	85.70%		2	4					4	3	20
Valdez	4,068	5.90%	133	67	39	3,609	38	128	54	2,242	1,826	1,498
Womens Bay	620	10.50%	35	4	26			9		342	278	259
	de contrata de la Ligación				urie i							
TOTALS	106,738.00		3,732.00	2,000.00	6,688.00	88,785.00	669.00	3,983.00	961.00			
	TOTAL NATIVE POPULATION		12,420.00									
	TOTAL NON-NATIVE POPULATION		94,318.00									
	PERCENTAGE, NATIVE		11.64%									
	PERCENTAGE, NON-NATIVE		88.36%									
		TOTAL%	100%									
·												
	Nati		lative Populatio	ns								
		in the EV	OS Area			<u></u>						
	<u> </u>											
	<u> </u>		Natives									
	_		12%			L-1						
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	-					\vdash						
	┦	on Matiros	HI THE REAL PROPERTY.			-						
	_ N	on-Natives				Н						
		88%										

PWS	Consus Area:	change Bay Cordova Eyek Tatltlek whitten	(172) (119) (100) (119) (100)
			2795

Total = 55,779

raper Cong. 2884

Community	Location	History	Culture	Economy
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND	311 1759 APA			
Chenega Bay	Chenega Bay is located on the eastern side of Evans Island, 42 miles southeast of Whittier in the Prince William Sound.	on the southern tip of Chenega Island. A post office was established in 1946, but was discontinued when the village was abandoned after	subsistence and commercial fishing lifestyle.	Commercial fishing, oyster farming and subsistence activities are the focus of the economy. The school provides some employment.
Cordova	Citidovs is located at the southeaston and of Pince William Sound in the Skif of Alaska	The area has historically been the none to Eyas Athibhseons. The tich resources of the area have still acred a non-history population.	Controvers promiting a non-Native controlling, although, 11 % of the population are historic with an active wilege control. Commercial failing and substance are control to the community culture.	processing plants. Logging and fouriers also add to the local economy. Federal Park Heatiguaness for the National Forest are also located in Condivis. Offshore all development may estimate long-to.
Eyak	Eyak is on the Copper River highway, 5.5 miles southeast of Cordova, in the Malaspina Coastal Plain.	Eyak was first reported in 1869 as "Hyacks," an Eskimo village, and then in 1860 as "Ihlak." In 1899, tt. Comdr. Moser, USN, reported it as a cannery called "Odiak."	Eyak is primarily a non-Native area which was annexed by the City of Cordova in 1993. Many commercial fishermen live in Eyak.	The Prince William Sound fishery, fish processing, logging and retail businesses provide employment in Eyak.
Tatitiek	Narrows, one mile northeast of Stigh labort and 40 miles northwest of Cordove. Valdez is located on the north shore of Pont Valdez in Prince William Sound. Anchorage lies 305 miles to the north by	R.s. as indian village flist reported in the 1890 U.S. Causius at Tatikhiek. A post office was established in 1948. Valdez at its original site. The community was rebuilt in a more shettered location nearby. During the 1970s.	fattlick is a coastal Native village with a taking, and authorstence-traced outsize	employment in Tatifiek. Subsistence activities provide the majority of food thems. pipeline, the major private employer is the oil industry. As a
Valdez	highway. It is the southern terminus of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline.	construction of the oil pipeline terminal and other cargo transportation facilities brough	Valdez is primarily non-Native. Due to oil taxation revenues, the City offers a variety of quality public services.	result, Valdez has one of the highest municipal tax bases in Alaska. Local, state, and federal agencies combined are the largest public
KENA) PENINSULA				
Homer	Homer is located on Kachemak Bay on the Kenal Peninsula, 225 road miles south of Anchorage at the sourthern end of the Sterling Highway.	Although historically in Kenaitze Indian territory, the Homer area has been developed by non-Natives for the rich resources of the area. Kenaitwas 3000/380 3:11791.3634 Relations the theory open.	Homer is 95% non-Native. Although commercial and sport fishing are the center of the economic activity, Homer has a large community of artists.	center, and enjoys a considerable seasonal tourist industry. During summer months, the population swells with students and others seeking cannery or fishery employment. ICOMN TRICES. 2007-2005. DOCKSTANCE SECTION 1.01
Kenal	Kena is lecated on the northweetern coast of the Kena: Peninsula, on the east side of Cook Inlet. It her approximately 65 on miles south at Anchorage.	was the site of the that major Alaska on strike, in 1957, and less been a center for exploration and production since that time.	Renal is almost 90% run Native. The Renal Sivet is a major sport listing focation for Anchorage residents and tourists. The inverse world renawn for cropby king and alber selmon.	Kena in Niktaki. Other important activities include spert, subsistence and commercial fishing and list processing logging and
Nanwalek	Nanwalek is located on the Kenal Peninsula at the southern entrance to Port Graham, 10 miles southwest of Seldovia.	Alexandrovsk. It was later called "Odinochka," meaning "a person living in solitude." The name English Bay was changed to Nanwalek by local concensus in 1991.	Nanwalek is a Native village. Subsistence activities are a large part of the traditional culture.	at the Port Graham cannery provide income. The community is working on a project to reestablish the local sockeye run, which has been very low in recent years.
Port Graham	south shore of Part Graham, 7.5 miles southwest of Setilovia Seldovia is on the Kenai Peninsula across Kachemak Bay	by the U.S. Gebiogeal Survey in 1909. A post office apended between 1938 and 1981. The Kenal Peninsula has been used by Kenaitze Indians	Port Graham is a traditional Native community with a tishing and subsistence (Restyle	processing facility in Port Graham. Looks are wan rearing price administry to help restore fish rine. primarily shellfish. Timber operations at Jakolof Bay and
Seldovia	from Homer, a 15 minute flight. Flight time to Anchorage is 45 minutes.	historically. There are a number of Native villages in this	The community is primarily non-Native; commercial fishing	Seldovia Bay have affected the community economy. Tourism is increasing.
Seward	Severif is ditured on Resurrection Bay on the Kensi Peningula, 120 highway pides south of Androrage.	area on the tip of the Peninsula; all are inaccessible by road. Seward was aered lief U.S. Serviciary of State William. Seward, 1881-99, who regolated the purchase of Allaska. The town was founded in 1907 by surveyors for the Alaska failings, which was suit; between 1915 and 1923. As the ecoan termina of the sulfoad.	Mount Marathon Natives are very solve in the community. The annual Fourth of July calebrasion and its grueling	To the Vision of the States and the
Soldotna		Indians, and was developed by non-Natives for its rich resources, including fish, timber and oil.	Soldotna is primarily a non-Native community.	government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment.
KODIAK AREA				
Karluk	on the Karluk River, 88 air miles southwest of Kodiak and 301 miles southwest of Anchorage.	sites exist in the area. Russian hunters established a trading post here in 1786. It was known for having the largest cannery and the greatest	Karluk is an Aleut village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.	corporations of Larsen Bay and Old Harbor, but operations have remained idle in recent years. Residents actively participate in subsistence hun
Akhiok	Akinak is located at the south end of Kediek Island at Alitek Bay, southwest of Anchorage.	see after bunking settlement. With the decline of the sea after industry, the willage has now exerced toward fishing.	Akhiok is an Aleut village dependent upon subsistence activities	depend heavily on subsistence lishing and hunting for various food sources.
Kodiak	Kodiak is located near the eastern tip of Kodiak Island in the Gulf of Alaska. It lies 252 air miles south of Anchorage, a 55 minute flight, and is a 3 hour flight from Seattle.	Ködiák has been inhabited since 8,000 B.C. and was settled by Russian fur trappers in 1792. Sea otter pelts were the primary incentive for Russian exploration at that time. It was the first capital of Russian Alaska, which moved to Sitka when Alaska was	the residents are Native. A Russian Orthodox Church seminary is based in Kodiak, one of the two existing seminaries of this kind in th	various foot sources: I'm Kodiak economy is based on inshing, sealood processing and government. It is the nation's second highest port in seafood volume and third in value. 274 million pounds of seafood were landed in Kodiak in 1992, at a value of \$90 million. City, Boroug
Othreak	The constaurity is located 46 miles sputheast of the City of Kydiak, on the easternmost point of Kodiak Island	Correl: Tance: USU of the steamer Albathes. It was named: Cape Greville: in 1778 by Capt. Cook. After WWR and Air Force Tracking Station: was constructed in Chinisk.	This nor Native community is active in local issues and planning through the Chiniak Community Forum. There is a library and school;	in Chinak: A constant to Koliak is too far for dely employment: Meru work in construction, fishing, or other seasonal industries.
Larsen Bay	Island, 60 miles southwest of the City of Kodiak and 160 miles southwest of Anchorage.	have been uncovered. The bay was named for a Russian skipper who sailed Kodiak waters. Russian fur traders frequented the area in the mid-170 COMPART RESIDENCE OF THE RESIDENCE OF T	Larsen Bay is a traditional Aleut settlement practicing a commercial fishing and subsistence lifestyle.	The economy of Larsen Bay is primarily based on fishing and cannery work. A large majority of the population depends on subsistence activities. **EXPRIMESTATE TO THE SECTION MOST REPORT TO THE SECTION OF THE SECTI
Old Harbor		sentiquake and reading switzers, the community was reduced . Eventually she only settlement with a name meaning 'village of Russians and	subsistence Blestyle. Fishing provides income to the community.	sources of section of subsistence activities for option food sources. Ouzinkle's economic base is primarily commercial salmon
Ouzinkle	northwest of the City of Kodiak and 247 air miles southwest of Anchorage.	Creoles." A Russian Orthodox Church was built there in 1898. Ranching was popular	influences. Commercial fishing and subsistence activities support the community.	fishing. Almost all of the population depends to some extent on subsistence activities for various food sources.
Part Lions		relocating the village. Histo	Rahing and subsistence litestyle	saurces

Community Profiles

	Transportation	Current Population	Incorporation Type	Borough Name	Reg Native Corp	REAA/School District	Latitude	Longitude
changa Bay	Chenega is accessible by float plane and has a small dock.							
	Construction of an airport is scheduled to begin in 1994. The Estry tree an expect, harbor, declaring facilities and State. Ferry access. There has been much discussion and		Unincorporated	Unorganized	Chugach Alaska Corp.	Chugach REAA	60 10.4° 79.2° N	147 ₁ 94.3' 68.9" W
Cordina	controversy segariting possible construction of a highway to join Cordova to the statewide road system. Cordova offers an airport, harbor, dock and a State Ferry		Hame Rule City	Unorganized	Chugach Maska Cerp	City Soltogi District	80; 54.7 773 N	145; 74.7' 80.5' W
Eyak	landing. Short plants and private bests are the primary means of	174	Unincorporated	Unorganized	Chugach Alaska Corp.	City School District	60 ₁ 52.8° 45.5° N	145 ₁ 59.2' 55.6" W
Tatitlek	transportation Canada. Port Valdez is ice-free year round and is navigated by hundreds of ocean-going oil cargo vessels each year.	112	Unincerporated	Unorganized	Chugach: Alaska Corp.	Chugach REAA	eq; e8:3: 86:9* N	146j 87,7 74.9 W
Valdez	Scheduled, charter, and helicopter flight services are available. The State Ferr	4,301	Home Rule City	Unorganized	Chugach Alaska Corp.	City School District	61 ₁ 08.3° 36.9° N	146 30.2° 37.4° W
Homer	several scheduled and chartered aircraft and helicopter services. The harbor/dock, Alaska Marine Highway and local ferry services provid Kensers accessing by mod to Ancherage, hardanks, Cakada	4,349	1st Class City	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	59 ₁ 63.5' 46.3" N	151 ₁ 52.2' 16.5" W
Kendi	and the lower 48 states. Scheduled and charter sittines and helicopter services are provided. Ocean going freighters are sendered at the city dock.		Horte: flate City	Kanas Penirasula Borasgh	Cook Inter Regional Corp.	Borough-Operated	6Q; 65:3: 74:5° N	151 ₁ 20.7 41.6 W
Nanwalek	Nanwalek is not accessible by road. Boats are the primary means of transportation locally. An airstrip is available.	171	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Chugach Alaska Corp.	Borough Operated	59 _i 34.6' 85.4" N	151 90.3" 48.9" W
	means of transportation locally. An airstrip is available. Fort Graham is not accessible by road. An airport and slocking tacilities are available connects to Homer, where the Sterling Highway provides	163	Unincorporated	Kenst Peninsula Borough	Chugach: Aleske Corp.	Borough Operated	59; 34.8' 52.5' N	151; 83.7: 36.8° W
Seldovia	road access to Anchorage and beyond. Private tour boats are also available for passe. Sewant is accessible by read and all reades of	292	1st Class City	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	59 _i 43.9° 07.6° N	151 ₁ 70.9' 11.4" W
Seward	transportation. Daily as service and charters are available. Cargo barges arrive from Seattle and the State Ferry pravides passenger and vehicle transportation. The Alaska Haitman convects Servard to Ancho.	2,704	Home Bule City	Kensi Peninsula Borough	Chupach Alaska Corp.	Borough Operated	80; 11.3° 95,4° N	148; 38.2° 99.0° W
Soldotna	away. The Sterling Highway allows access to Anchorage and other destinations.	3,771	1st Class City	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60 ₁ 48.7° 48.9° N	151 06.4° 36.0° W
Karluk Akhio K	flights are available from the City of Kodiak. There is both a seaplane base and a gravel airstrip. Barge service is available twice a month from Kodiak.		Unincorporated	Kodiak Island Borough	Koniag Inc.	Borough Operated	57 ₁ 58.6' 06.4" N	154 ₁ 39.5° 29.5° W
Modiak	Services are appriately Codiak is accessible by ar and sea. A paved state-run airport, gravel municipal airport, and float plane facility at Lily Lake serve air traffic. The Alaska Marine Highway System operates a ferry service from Seward and Homer.		20sd Classa City	Kodiak Island Borough	Konleg-Inc	Borough Operated		152 ₁ 40.2° 26.5° W
Chiniak	Two boat harbors serve c emergency landings. Chintak can be reached by road from Kodiak. Although 45 miles away. Kodiak effers jet service. float plane services, ferry se		Home Rule City Unincorporated:	Kodiak Island Borough Kodiak Island Borough:	Koniag Inc.	Borough Operated Borough Operated	57, 63.1 B6.31 N	152 16:2' 53:7' W
arson Buy	seaplane base and a gravel runway. Docking facilities are available, and freight delivery services are available. A Seattle cargo barge arr		2nd Class City	Kodiak Island Borough	Koniag Inc.	Borough Operated	57 _i 55.8' 68.1" N	154 01.9' 73.4" W
old Harbor	observer flights are available from Kodak. A 2,000 noway services the community. There are docking facilities for 55 boats. Seattle-based and local barge services are available.	307	2nd Class City	Kediak Island Borough	Kenieg Inc.	Borough Operated	67; 24:6: G3:2*N	153 ₁ 37 3 58 7 W
OuzinKie	beach. Three scheduled flights arrive daily from Kodiak; chartger services are also available. There are docking facilities, and	210	2nd Class City	Kodiak Island Borough	Koniag Inc.	Borough Operated	57 _i 93.5' 17.5" N	152 _i 45.8' 16.5" W
port Lions	proxide 92-boat slips: Regular and charter flights are available from Kodiak. There	259	2nd Class City	Kodiak Island Borough	Kontag Inc	Borough Operated	57, 98.01 76.01 N	152; 85.8° 95.9° W

Community Profiles (prolit2.xds) Draft 2/16/94

ALASKA PENINGULA				
		Prior to Chignik, a Kaniagmuit Native village called Kaluak	Historically an Aleut area with Russian and Scandinavian	As is typical of villages in the region, fishing is the mainstay
Į.	The City of Chignik is located on Anchorage Bay on the	was located here; it was destroyed during the Russian fur boom in the 1700s. Chignik was established in the early		of the cash economy in Chignik. The economic well-being
	Alaska Peninsula, 450 miles southwest of Anchorage and	1900s as a fishing village and cannery. Some reports	Aleuts and Eskimos. Commercial fishing is the focal activity of the community. 85% of the year-round population are	Depending upon fish stocks and prices, the two fish
Chignik	260 miles southwest of Kodiak.	indicate that coal mining	Natives.	processing plants operate year-r
		the Alett word for word. The intermentage of the	Chigoik Lagoan is a traditional Konlag village influenced by	The economy's well loong is dependent on the success of
	Chignik Lagoor is located on the south share of the Alaska	Koniage and Aleute produced the Koniage who now reside	an influx of lisbarrier in the summer months. 57% at the	the salmon fleet. The people are also dependent upon:
Chignik Lagean	Peninsula: southwest of Anchorage Chignik Lake is located on the south side of the Alaska	field. The people of this area were sea dependent	permanent residents are Aleut	substatence hunting and Rishing as a source of food. Hishing is the mainstay of Chignik Lake's economy. The
1	Peninsula next to the body of water of the same name, 265	west near Minik and the old village of Kanatag near Becharof		economic well being is dependent on the success of the
1	miles southwest of Kodiak and 565 air miles southwest of	original school was built. It has developed as a fishing	Chignik Lake is a predominantly Aleut village with an influx	commercial salmon fleet. The people depend on
Chignik Lake	Anchorage.	village.	of fishermen during the summer months.	subsistence hunting and fishing for most food sources.
ROPCIOSH SIMMARIES		The Kenaitze Indians have occupied the Peninsula	The Borough is primarily non-Native. The Kenai River is a	
	The Kenai Peninsula Borough is comprised of the Kenai	historically. The City of Kenai was founded in 1791 as a	major sport fishing location for Anchorage residents and	The Borough economy is highly diverse. Oil industry
ľ	Peninsula, Cook Inlet and a large unpopulated area northeast		tourists. The river is world renown for trophy king and	services and supplies, commercial and sport fishing and fish
	of the Alaska Peninsula. The City of Kenai lies 65 air miles	operations and construction of the railroad spurred	silver salmon, so the Peninsula is overwhelmed by	processing, transportation, timber, tourism, government and
Kenal Peninsula Borough	south of Anchorage.	development. It was the site of the first	sportsmen during summer months.	retail services provide employment.
		Kodiak talang nas been innapited since ti UCP 5 L. 200 was settled by Russian kur trappede in 1792. Sea otter petts	the island culture is grounded in commercial and subsistence fishing activities and is primarily non-hariye.	THE CLEAST CHAIR, SACE, STATE, BITC STREET REPORTERS APPROXIMENT OF THE STATE OF TH
	Kadiek Island is togeted on the eastern side of the Gulf of	were the portery insentive for Russian exploration at that	16% of the population are Netives. A Russian Onflodiox	and support services are the key employers, kindler is
	Alaska. It has 252 an inlies south of Anchorage, a 55.	time: Kodiek was the first capital of Russian Alaska, which	Church seminary is based in Kodiak, one of the two existing	
	minute flight, and is a 3 hour flight from Sextile.	moved to Sitke when	sensualies of this kind in the	Substance activities are a lishing are the mainstay of the Borough's economy.
		occupied the area for the past 6,000 years. The late 1800s		
	Lake & Peninsula Borough is located on the Alaska Peninsula in the southwest. It is comprised of 17 communities,		Aleut, with a mixture of Eskimo and Athabascan. During the peak commercial fishing season, the Borough population	Government services also provide employment. Subsistence
	including 5 incorporated cities.	population. Reindeer we	increases sharply.	Iliamna Lake offers trophy rai
	moduling & moorporated distor.	population. Helitacer we	Intoleases studyly.	Illiania Eake Orielo (topri) ta
NONCH COMMUNITIES WE	THE THE CYCLS ASIGN The community is located on the Kenai Peninsula at the			Many residents work in Homer in a variety of positions.
	junction of the Anchor River and its north fork, 14 miles	Anchor Point was named for the nearby point of land. A		The community caters to the sport-fishing industry, and
Anchor Point	northwest of Homer.	post office was established in 1949.	Anchor Point is a non-Native community.	several lodges provide services.
		Reported in 1947 by Barnes and Cobb of the U.S.	Clam Guidh is best characterized as a geographic location	
	Located on the Kenai Peninsula. Clam Guich lies on the	Geological Survey, it was named after the Clam Guich	rather than a community. It is a roadaide development with	A lodge and post office are in Clart Guich. The Kensi area
Clam Guidh	Sterling Highway 24 miles south at the City at Kenai	ravine. A post office was established in 1950.	s primarily non Matixe population. Cohoe is best characterized as a roadside geographic	economy provides a variety of employment apportunities processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing,
	Cohoe is located on the Kenai Peninsula on the Kasilof	Cohoe was originally an agricultural settlement where a post		government, retail businesses and tourism-related services
	River, 13 miles south of the City of Kenai.	office was established in 1950.	Native.	provide employment.
			Cooper Landing is primably non-flative. A community	processing, strober constructed and aport fishing.
	Cooper Landing at the west end at Kensi Lake, 30 miles		association has been organized to advocate for local	government, retail businesses and purient related services
Cooper Landing	northwest of Seward in the Chugaoh Mountains	The community name is derived from nearby Cooper Lake.	concerns	provide employment
Ì	Crown Point is on the Kenai Peninsula on the Seward			
	Highway and at mile 24.5 of the Alaska Railroad. It lies 22		Crown Point is primarily a non-Native roadside area, rather	Transportation services, timber, and retail businesses
	miles north of Seward in the Chugach Mountains.	called "Trail Lake Station" at this site in 1912.	than a community.	provide the majority of employment in Crown Point.
	Figs. River is tocated at the end of Kachemak Bay, 24 miles. Austheast of Homes	Transportation Company, which operated in Kachemak Bay in 1894	Fox fiver is a non-Native readside location.	canvasa bags for lishermen are manufactured at Fox Rivet. The school atsu grovides employment.
Fax River	THOUSEN COUNTY AT CAT CONTY		TO SECURE TO SECURE TO SECURE TO SECURE	CONTROL BOOK MADE PAGE OF THE POST OF THE
		The local name was first reported in 1904 by R.W. Stone of		Nearby Homer offers fishing, fish processing and a relatively
Fritz Creek	Bay on the Kenai Peninsula.	the U.S. Geological Survey.	rather than a community, Most residents are non-Native.	diverse economy. Unemployment is low.
	Halibot Cave is on the Kenai Peransula, 12 miles southeast	The Cove was named by W.H. Dall of the U.S. Coast &	Habbut Cove is primarily a non-Native community, many of	Many residents are self-employed artists; others work in
Halibut Cove	of Homer on the east shore of Kachemak Bay.	Geodetic Survey in 1980	whom are arrises. There is a loost community assectation.	sessonal popartuption laps
	Happy Valley lies on the west coast of the Kenai Peninsula,	The local name was reported and published by the U.S.	The Happy Valley area is a roadside geographic location.	government, retail businesses and tourism-related services
Happy Valley	22 miles northwest of Homer.	Geological Survey in 1950.	Most residents are non-Native.	provide employment.
**************************************			Наре: is a non-tiative сопините whate эагие плика	emplayment in Hape. Some mining activities continue
Hope	month of Resuprection Creek.	Hope post office began operating in 1897 the 50s. Several families moved from Perryville to Ivanof	popurs: There are two opponently associations: Ivanof Bay has traditional Aleut influences, and practices a	Almost all residents fish for a living. The economic well
		Bay in 1965 in search of better water sources and hunting	subsistence lifestyle during the winter. In summer, most	being is dependent on the salmon run. Many trap in the
	Ivanof Bay is located on the northeast end of the Kupreanof	grounds, and to pursue a peaceful lifestyle with religious	residents leave the community to work in the commercial	winter. The people depend upon subsistence hunting and
Ivanof Bay	Peninsula, 350 miles southwest of Anchorage.	freedom.	salmon industry.	fishing near the village.
	Interest Control of the Control of the	The bod come was feet again - 2 to 4045 to the 1446	liakahif Bay ie beet oferanterized as a geographic foodfor	Commercial fishing, local businesses and nimber provide the
Jakolof Bay	Jaketel Bay to on the Kenal Peninsula, 6.5 miles northeast of Saldovia	The loos name was 8rst reported in 1915 by the U.S. Geological Survey	rather than a commenty. The population is primarily non-	majority of employment
J. GRUNDA O. O. P.	Kachemak is on the southwest coast of Kenai Peninsula at	Survey, "Ka" means water, "chek" means cliff, and "mak" is		Homer offers a variety of employment opportunities. The
	the Bay of the same name, near Homer.	a suffix meaning high, great or large.	Kachemak is a non-Native community adjacent to Homer.	community caters to the sport-fishing industry.
	Kalitonsky is located on the Kenai Peninsula along Cook	who worked at the Fort Ross odiony in California between	Kalifonsky is a geographic location on the Kenai Peninsula.	government, retail businesses and tourism related services
Kalifonsky	Inlet, and lies 10 miles south of the City of Kenal.	1912 and the 1920s.	Most residents are non-Mattive	provide amployment

	Chignik is accessible by air and sea. There is a gravel							
ï	runway. Regular flights run from King Salmon. Barge							
1	services arrive weekly from late spring through early fall,			1	4			
chignik	and biweekly during the remainder of the year. Ferry			1	1	1		
	services between Chignik and K is an airetap and a public seaplans dock. Regular and	170	2nd Class City	Lake & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	56i 30.1' 63.9" N	158 _i 41.5' 69.6" W
the Lagoon	oharter flights are evaluable from King Samon. A cargo ship							
211	brings supplies annually: Chignik Lake is primarily accessible by air and sea. There is	60	Unincorporated	Lake & Perdneda Borough	Bilatol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	56; 28.4 12.7 N	358(51.1: 32.7° W
11 . 11	a gravel airstrip and seaplanes may land on the lake.							
Ch. LK.	Regularly-scheduled and charter flights are provided. Barge							
	service is available via Chignik Lagoon.	142	Unincorporated	Lake & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	56 ₁ 25.6' 13.3" N	158 _l 77.2' 22.1" W

	Kenai is accessible by the Sterling Highway to Anchorage,							
~ ^	Fairbanks, Canada and the lower 48 states. Scheduled and							
NDIS	charter airlines and helicopter services are provided. Ocean-	1			1			
KPB	going freighters are tendered at the City dock. The State				1			
10	Ferry serves Homer	44.010	0-10l P	K 1 D - 1 - 1 D 1	0.111.0.1.10			l
	Kodiak is scossible by all and sea. A payed state tin	44,019	2nd Class Borough	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	.0" N	.0" W
1/10	airport, gravel municipal airport, and float plane facility at							
K 1 15	Lity Lake serve an traffic: The Alaska Manne Highway							
1110	System operates a terry service from Seward and Homer							
	Two bost harbors serve c			le con contra de la	L	1	3°N	.p÷w
. 00	Scheduled and charter air services as well as barge and ferry	15,245	2nd Class Barough	Kediak Island Borough	Koniag Inc.	Biorough Operated	33 N	2M-99
LPB	services provide transportation of passengers and goods in							
- 1 70	this area of the state. Travel to Dillingham, Kodiak and							
	Anchorage is frequent.	1 700	Home Rule Borough	Lake & Peninsula Borough	District Development of the		.0" N	.o- w
	All Chorage is frequent.	1,789	nome nule borough	Lake & Feninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	J.0 N	.0 W

21	facilities and State Ferry access. A number of State Park							***************************************
Alvert	boat launches provide small craft access to the Kenai River							
ArcherPt	and Cook Inlet.	993	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	59, 77 0' 66 7" N	151 ₁ 81.3' 06.4" W
	The Sterling and Seward Highways provide access to							
Clam G.	Anchorage and beyond. Nearby Kenal offers an airport and							
Clam U.	docking tacilities.	80	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Boraugh	Cook Intel Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	50c 22 4' 87.4" N	151; 40.2: 13.3: W
					<u> </u>			
COHOE	The Seward and Sterling Highways provide access to							
	Anchorage. Kenai offers an airport and docking facilities.	550	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60 31.6° 68.3° N	151 _j 56.4' 38.8" W
	The Seward and Steding Highways provide access to							
Cooper Londy.	Ancharage and beyond. Kena provides air transportation			1				
5	and docking facilities	254	Unincarporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60(49.1 09.2 N	149j: 79.2: 26.8° W
,			***************************************		***************************************			
D. +	The Seward and Sterling Highways provide access to							
Cr. Point	Anchorage and beyond. Nearby Kenai and Seward both					1		
	provide airport and docking facilities.	72	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60 ₁ 42.2' 53.0" N	149 _i 33.7° 54.3° W
K. RIEV	Anchorage: Kenal a airport and docking facilities are			-	1			
Fx niver	available to communities on the Peninsula.	401	Uninoscparated	Kerrai Peninsula Berough	Cook Injet Regional Corp	Borough: Operated	59; 85.8° 32.3° N	15Q; 95.8" 23.3" W
	The Sterling Highway provides road access to Anchorage							
Frite Cr.	and beyond. Nearby Homer offers an airport, harbor and							
11110	docking facilities, and a State Ferry landing.	1,525	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	59 ₁ 73.6' 08.9" N	151 ₁ 29.5° 34.6° W
11/	There is no road access to Halibut Gove. Bosts and Bost	,,,,,			-			
Hal. Cove	planes are the primary means of transportation. The State:							
		58	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninaula Borough	Cook inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	50g 56.7° 21.7° N	151; 23.7' 65.9" W
Hoppy Valley	Homer offers an airport, harbor and dock, and State Ferry							
Jalled Lallach	landing.	354	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	59 ₁ 94.7° 27.8° N	151 ₁ 73.2° 22.2° W
17.10	Ancharage, and lies on the road system. Both Ancherage			7				
17000	and Kenar ofter a variety of transportation modes.	161	Unincorporated	Kenat Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	間0g 間9.7° 17.3° N	149j:63.11 #3.41 W
1 2	and Kena ofter a variety of transportation modes runway. Flights from King Salmon average one per week in							
T to Ba	the winter and two per week in the summer, weather							
Junit Bag	permitting. Barge services provide fuel annually. There is			1		1		· ·
100	no public dock or harbo	40	Unincorporated	Lake & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	55 ₁ 96.0' 83.6" N	159 ₁ 48.9° 47.8° W
JaKalo FB.								
Jakalo + 13	There is no road access to Jakolof Bay. An export and							
	State Ferry Access are available at nearby Seldovia.	79	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Boraugh	Cook Intel Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	69: 44:6: 92:2* N	151, 51.0 39.9 W
Kach.	beyond. Homer offers an airport, harbor/dock, and State							
Mach	Ferry access	371	2nd Class City	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	59 ₁ 67.4' 00.3" N	151 ₁ 43.1' 04.1" W
Kalifonski	enatewide road system. Kenat offers an airport and boat		,					
Mallandil	tacilities.	909	Unincatparated	Kenat Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	80;41,0107.91N	151; 27.9° 77.0° W

Community Profiles (profile.x/s) Dreft 2/16/94

1	1	which grew around a stockade built by the Russian Kolomin	1	Incomplete distance assumed and asset fields
	Kasilof is located on the east shore of Cook Inlet on the	of the Lebedef-Lastochkin Company. A partial excavation	Kasilof is a geographic location on the Kenai Peninsula,	processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing,
Kasilof	Kenal Peninsula, 12 miles south of the City of Kenai.	of the area in 1937 found 31 well-preserved houses.	, , , ,	government, retail businesses and tourism-related services
	Renal Comissia, 12 miles south of the City of Renal.	This large tract of mineral property on bodies island has	rather than a community. Most residents are non-Native.	provide employment.
		been occupied since the WWII Aleutian Campaign.	2,000 military and their families. The base is self-	
		Diriginally an Army Base, it has been Naval Base and is	contained, providing its own water and sevier systems.	
	Kadiek Station is lacated an the western share of Kodiek	presentily a Goast Guard Base. The Air Force has also been	However, meny Coset Guard femilies live off base in the	Kadiek Station residents are employed Coast Guard or
Kodiak Station	Island, south and adjacent to the City of Kodiak	active on Korkaic D they built a t	sgreunding area	of district support personnel and their femilies
		This fishing village was first listed in the U.S. Census in	The village has a mixed Native population, primarily Aleuts,	Commercial fishing has declined since several limited entry
ł	Kokhanok is located on the south shore of Iliamna Lake,	1890 by A.B. Schanz. Kokhanok continues to rely on a	with Eskimos and Indians. Subsistence activities are the	permits were sold. People heavily rely on subsistence
Kokhanok	southwest of Anchorage on the Alaska Peninsula.	traditional subsistence fishing lifestyle.	focal point of the culture and lifestyle.	hunting and fishing near the community for their survival.
	Moose Pass is located 26 miles north of Seward on the	carrier's team of dogs that in 1903 had considerable trouble		The State Division of Forestry and local businesses provide:
	Kenst Peninsula. It is on the southwest shore at Upper Trail	gaining the right of way from a mouse. A post office was	The Mosse Pass community is primarily non-ivative. A	most employment. The community is not within an easy
Moose Paxs	Lake, at this 29.3 of the Alaska Raimad.	established in 19	volunteer fire department is locally supported.	commute of either Seward or Kenal.
	Nikiski is located on the Kenai Peninsula, 9 miles north of	from the discovery of oil. The community has also been		government, retail businesses and tourism-related services
Nikiski	the City of Kenai.	known as Nikishka.	Nikiski is a non-Native community.	also provide e
			PAR Bull	
1		Nikoleevak is a sertlement of "Old Bellevers" who	Old Believers lead a tamily oriented, self-sufficient,	
	Nikelaevsk is tocated on the Kensi Pennsuts Inland from		segments lifestyle. They use modern utilities, and food	
Nikolaevsk	Ninderida	emergrated from Russia to avoid persecution and for the	sources are from gardening, fishing, hunting, and cattle.	A horaugh aperated actions in Nikolaevsk provides some
	(A)	freedom to practice their treditional religious beliefs. This is an agricultural settlement, formerly a fur-farming and	Families are typically very large (8 to 12 children) Ninitchik is primarily a Native community, although the ison-	employment: Boat building also occurs: Subsistence activities and some tourism related to the
		fishing village. Census documents from 1884 indicated that		historical Russian Orthodox Church occur in Ninilchik. The
		employees of the Russian Company were ordered to settle	government on local issues, particularly to aid the senior	economy of the Kenai area is diverse: oil and gas
i	Ninilchik lies on the west coast of the Kenai Peninsula, 38	here in 1820 or 1830, and Ninilchik residents are their	center. There is a strong Russian Orthodox following, and	processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing,
Ninilchik	miles southwest of the City of Kensi.	descendents.	an historical Church	government, retail businesses and touri
	Pedro Bay is located at the northeast end of Banna Lake.	practices in the easily 20th century. The community was		short term aummer employment in the listing industry or in
	176 air miles southwest of Anchorage on the Alaska	hamed for a man known as "Old Pedro," who lived in this	Pedro 8ay is a Denaina Indian village with a subsistence	toutism services. Most residents depend on subsistence
Pedro Bay	Peniosola	area in the early 1900s.	lifestyle	hunding and fishing
	Perryville is located on the south coast of the Alaska	Mt. Katmai. Many survived the eruption because they were		is closely linked to the salmon run. Some residents trap
	Peninsula, 275 miles southwest of Kodiak and 350 miles	out fishing. Perryville was named for the captain of the ship	The village maintains an Aleut culture and a subsistence	during the winter, and all rely heavily on subsistence for
Perryville	southwest of Anchorage.	that transported the	lifestyle. Commercial fishing provides cash income.	food sources.
	Primrose is on the Kenai Peninsula, on the Seward Highway			
	at mile 18.4 of the Alaska Radroad. It lies 15 miles north of			The Seward area provides employment in the transportation
Printose	Seward	Raitroad in 1919. The area has historically been the home of Kenaitze Indians.	Printigse is a non-Native settlement	Industry, services and in state government. processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing.
	Ridgeway is located on the Kenal Peninsula, between Kenal,	although it was developed by non-Natives for the rich	Ridgeway is a geographic area between two very large cities	1, 4, ,
Ridgeway	Soldotna and Sterling.	resources of the Peninsula.	on the Kenai Peninsula. Most residents are non-Native.	provide employment.
Nugeway	Salamator is on the Kenai Peninsula, on the east shore of	resources of the Fermisons.	on the Kerai Felinistia. Wost residents are normative.	processing timber, commercial and sport fishing
	Cook lines at the mouth of Salamatof Creek, 6.5 miles	It is Tanana Indian village first reported in 1911 by the U.S.	Salamatot is Mative community on the budgly non-Mative	government, retail businesses and tourism related services
Salametof	northwest of the City of Kenat.	Geological Survey	Kenei Feninsula: Economic opportunides are diverse:	provide: employment
A1111111111111111111111111111111111111	Sterling is located on the Sterling Highway at the junction			Kenai area is diverse: oil and gas processing, timber,
	of the Moose and Kenai Rivers, 18 miles east of the City of	It is a community that apparently had its name formalized in	1	fishing, government, retail and tourism-related services
Sterling	Kenai.	1954 when a post office was established.	Sterling is a non-Native community.	provide employment.
		area has been transferred to the State; then to the Kodiak	Due to its close praximity to Kadiek Station, many residents	
	Womens Bay is on the west poest of Kodiak Island, 8 miles	laland Borough. The community was named for the Bay it:	are Coast Guard families: A community association.	Residents are employed in a variety of positions in Kodiak or
Wameria Bay	south of Kodiak	gyerooks.	advocates for local concerns	at the Coast Guard Station. Unemployment is low.
A Office In Conf.	(Section Country)	LARISONAL.	1 acres as a contraction of the	(a) 316 3-0 45 COMO O GROOT SANCETING 4-16 (C) 4 COM

COMMUNITIES OUTSON	he ever area			
		6,000 years ago. Yupik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians	About 70% Native, subsistence is part of the lifestyle of	and fish processing, which brings an influx of people each
	Egegik is located on the south bank of the Egegik River on	jointly occupied the area. The village was first reported as a	most residents. Egegik has a strong year-round Aleut	summer. For year-round residents, subsistence hunting and
	the Alaska Peninsula, 100 miles southwest of Dillingham	fish camp in 1876 and later developed around a salmon	culture. During the commercial fishing season, the	fishing activities are an important part of the lifestyle and
Egegik	and 335 air miles southwest of Anchorage.	saltery in 1895. During	population swells to over 3,500.	local diet.
		Kvatagmut Eskimos sugmally lived on the right bank of the		As as Explosi Fat ather vollages in the region, salmon habity.
	tigluging is to cated on the south share of the Kviohak River.	river in Kaskanak and used ignigig as a fish comp. At the		is the mainstay of Igagig's economy. During the red
	which flows from liamna take, on the Alaska Peninaula. It	turn of the century, these people moved upriver to the	now 80% Aleut, who depend upon commercial flahing and	salmon season, almost averyone leaves the village to lish in
	is 50 air miles northwest of King Salmon, southwest of	present site of igitigity. Many locals can trace their roots	a subsistence literryle. Sport fishing and tourism attract	Bristol Bay. Subsistence is an important part of the
igkygig	Ancherage	back to the Branch R	wisitore during заявлет mantita	residents litestyte
		Prior to 1935, Old Iliamna was located near the mouth of		Commercial lishing in Bristol Bay, sport lishing, hunting
1		the Iliamna River, a traditional Athabascan village. Iliamna's	In recent years Iliamna has become a recreational and tourist	lodges and tourism are the major sources of income for the
	lliamna is located on the northwest side of Iliamna Lake,	current size and character can be attributed to the	attraction due to the excellent fishing at Iliamna Lake. The	community. Most Natives and an increasing number of
	225 miles southwest of Anchorage. It is near the Lake	development of fishing and hunting lodges. Several lodges	population is mixed, at 66% Native, including Tanaina	non-Natives in Iliamna depend to a varying extent on
Illamna	Clark Park and Preserve.	were built in recent	Athabascans, Aleuts and Eskimos.	subsistence hunting and fishing
		The smallpox epidemic of 1837 simost devastated the		
		**************************************	Levelock is a mixed Aleut, Eskima and Indian village.	
	Levelock is located 10 miles inland from Evichal Bay, 56	"Lovelook's Mission" at this site: The cannery was burned.	Commencer fishing and subsistence activities are the focus:	Almost all residents of Levelock participate in the
	miles east of Dilingham and 278 att miles southwest of	to the ground in 1930, but a second was built three years	of the community. Sharing is a way of life in this village,	commercial salmon fishery. The community relies upon
Levelock	Anchorage	later. In 1930 the first school	and no one goes hungry for lack of ability to hunt or fish.	subsistence activities for a large portion of its diet.

Community Profiles

Kacilo F
Moo. St.
KoKhaniK
Mosse Pall Wikiski Nikolaevsk
N, Kolaevsk
Nin,7chiK
Pedro Bey
Primrose Primrose
Ridgeman Salamatof
Starling bround Bay

	The Sterling Highway provides a route to Anchorage. Kenai offers an airport and docking facilities.	419	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60 ₁ 33.2' 90.4" N	151 ₁ 22.9' 94.9" W
1	The Cosst Guard uses the state run Kodiak sirport for transportation of personnel and materials, but have separate docloring facilities for large outters and fishing vessels. The latend is also accessible by stare term trucks are the common forms of transportation. Regular air trucks are the common forms of transportation.	2,016	Unincargorated	Kodias Island Borough	Konlag Inc.	Borough Operated	\$7) 76.2° 94.3° N	152 <u>i</u> 52.6' 85/8" W
	service is available from Iliamna and charter services depart from King Salmon. Supplies must be lightered to shore. The Seward and Starling Highways provide access to	139	Unincorporated	Lake & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	59 ₁ 40.7' 51.2" N	154 ₁ 74.4' 16.9" W
	Anchorage Nearby Seward offers an sirport, rainted hatborhiosis facilities and State Ferry access. The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage.	95	Uninostparated	Kerral Peninsula Barough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp	Baraugh: Operated	60; 48.7 27.7 N	149; 38:8' 37:8" W
	Nearby Kenai offers an airport and docking facilities.	2,867	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60 _i 72.5' 22.4" N	151 _i 38.2° 74.7° W
	The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage. Nearby Hones offers an airport, harbor/stocking facilities and a State Ferry boding.	£25.	Unincorporated	Kensi Peninsula Borough	Cook Inter Regional Corp.	Borough-Operated	59; 83 2' 34-0' N	253, 58 Q 32 87 W
	The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and							
	beyond. Homer offers an airport, harbor/docking facilities and State Ferry access.	405	Unincorporated	Kanai Basinanda Bassush	Cook late Basins d Cook	Daniel Oceand	00. 07.01 40 4° N	151. 62 1: 20 1" W
7	and State Perly societies. 1,900 noway. Barge service is available to Nakrek, and goods are Signered to the shortes of library. 2,500 gravel unway, and scheduled and charter flights are				Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated Borough Operated	60 ₁ 07.3° 49.4° N 59 ₁ 79.0′ 90.7° N	
	available. Cargo barges arrive annually from Seattle and Anchorage. There	110	Unincorporated	Lake & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	55 95.8' 63.9" N	159 ₁ 22.6° 08.6° W
	The Kenai Perineida has access to Anchorage and the statewide highway system. Nearby Seward offers an sizpart, saltoad and docking facilities.	96	Unincatparated	Kenal Peninsula Barough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Scrough Operated	80) 37.8 30.1 N	149 ₁ 32.2' 82.4" W
	The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and the statewide road system. Kenai transportation facilities							
	include a dock and airport.	2,181	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60 ₁ 53.2° 03.0° N	151 _i 08.5' 22.6" W
	The Steding Highway provides access to Anchorage and beyond. Kensi offers an arport and docking facilities.	1,044	Unincorporated	Kenal Penmaula Barough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated:	80) 61.5 82.4 N	151; 33.7° 40.6° W
	The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage. Nearby Kenai offers an airport and docking facilities. Women's Bay is accessible by read from Kodiak. Jet	4,436	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60 ₁ 51.5' 17.9" N	150 ₁ 79.7' 05.1" W
	services, Terry access, and foot harbors are therefore nearby.	674	Uninostparated	Kodiak Island Borough	Kontag Inc	Borough Operated	57, 68.2° 30.8° N	152; 56:8' 72:9" W

Egegik Egiagig Illiama Coulok

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	two gravel runways. Both passengers and cargo are mainly							
	transported by air. Scheduled and charter services are							
	available from Naknek, King Salmon and Dillingham. Barge							
	services are provided f	133	Unincorporated	Lake & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	58 22.8' 73.8" N	157 ₁ 39.2° 70.0° W
,	Igiugig is accessible primarily by water and sir. Regular and charter flights are available from Kochak and King Salmon A. 2,700. runway and barge services are available.	40	Unincorporated	Leke & Peninsule Borough	Sherol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	59; 33.5° 13.5° N	355) 90:7:21:4: W
,,,	lliamna is primarily accessible by air and water. An 8-mile gravel road connects lliamna to Newhalen. Regular and charter flights are available from King Salmon. Barge					*		
	services are available, but cargo must be lightered to shore.	92	Unincorporated	Lake & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	59 ₁ 77.5° 07.7° N	154 86.7° 58.9° W
K	Levalors is accessible by sinally water. In the winter, that to surfacinding wildings are used. The gravel convex can accomplate up to DC3 should. Regular lights are available then Dillingham and charter lights run from Dillingham and Matres. The		Uhincosao/etted	Leke & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough-Operated	59; 10:8: 59:4° N	156; 88.5 <i>9</i> 0.9° W

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	1	meaning "people of Noghelin," at this location. The present	1	Salmon fishing is the mainstay of Newhalen's economy.
	Newhalen is located on the north shore of Iliamna Lake at	name is an anglicized version of the original. The village	Traditionally an Eskimo village, Newhalen now includes	During the red salmon season, most village residents leave
	the mouth of Newhalen River, on the north shore of Iliamna		Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians. Most practice a subsistence	Newhelen to fish in Bristol Bay. People depend on
Newhalen	Lake, 320 miles southwest of Anchorage.	immediate area.	and fishing lifestyle.	subsistence hunting and fishing near the community.
		leke, but in 1940, wood depletion in the surrounding area		summer months. Gold and copper are maked in the area
	between Lake Clark and Blamna Lake, 190 miles southwest	and growing must flate caused the vidage to move to its	It is a Tanama Indian (Athabascan and Romna) village with	One space of summer employment is firefighting:
Nondation	of Anchorage	present location.	a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.	Unemployment is high. The community of
	Pilot Point is located on the northern coast of the Alaska	salting plant. A cannery was built by Bering Sea Packing		fishing for the majority of their cash income. There is a
	Peninsula, on the east side of Bristol Bay off the Ugashik	Co. in 1891, and three additional plants were built over the	There is a history of ethnic diversity in Pilot Point. The	cannery and fish-buying operation at Pilot Point.
	River. The community lies 80 air miles south of King	next four years. Many nationalities came to work in the	community is primarily of Aleut ancestry, and practices a	Subsistence is an important part of the community life
Pliot Point	Salmon.	canneries and to work	fishing and subsistence lifestyle.	style, and trapping is a sourc
	Port Aswarth is on the southeast shore of Lake Clark at			
	Hardenburg Bay, 22 miles northeast of Nondahon. It lies in	Obginally a native village, a post office was established in		Post Alsworth offers a lodge and several outliness/guides
Port Alsworth	the Lake and Perinsula Borough.			for summer receasionalists.
		forced residents to relocate to other villages. During WWII,	li-	other fish and marine mammals average 109 lbs. per person
		Fort Morrow was built, and 5,000 personnel were stationed		Game, birds, plants and berries are also an important part of
Port Helden				villagers' diets.
	Tyonek lies on the northwest shore of Coak inlet, 43 miles	been called "Beluga" and "Moquawkie." A site near Tyenek	Tworrek is a Native community precticing a subsistence	guide services. Subsistence is an important source of food
Tyatiek			litescyle	rems
	Uganik is located on Uganik Bay on the northern coast of	1805, and "Oogashik" in 1880. The site is presently not		
Uganik	Kodiak Island.	occupied year-round. **TUDIK: ESKOTOS 2005. FURUIS FORGY OCCUPIED THE BIGS TOF AN	Kodiak Island natives use Uganik as a seasonal fish camp.	Uganik is used as a summer fish camp by the Island Aleuts.
			It is a traditional site of the Algut, however very few people	
		villages in the region until the flu epidemic. Cannedes have		depend on subsistence funting and fishing. Commercial
	Peninsula, 16 miles upilver from Ugashik Bay, southwest of			fishermen keep some of the fish they catch for their own
Ugashik	Anchorage	centect	subsistence activities sustain residents.	use

Newhalin Nordalton Polot Pt. Pt. Alcourth Pt. He, den Tyonic Ugasa, K

Most people travel by air and use the 5 miles away. A road connects New				1				
		1						1
	initial management of the last							
charter services are available from Ki	g Salmon.	185 2n	nd Class City	ake & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	.0" N	.o- w
scheduled air service from flamma an available from King Salmon. Limited service is available.	l'ebarter flighte and coally barge							164; 85.3° 10.1° W
gravel runways. Two air taxis provid								
days a week out of King Salmon as a	- Control of the Cont							
service. Barge service is provided from	m Seattle in the spring							457 45 84 84 84 84
and fall. Modes of I		97 2n	nd Class City	ake & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	57j 61.9' 30.8" N	157 ₁ 45.9° 01.2° W
A large airstrip is available, and Post. by float place:		66 Ur	Ininsorporated 1	ake & Peninsula Borough	Coak Intet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	50; 20 8' 50:0" N	154 ₁ 30.4 03.7 W
provided. Cargo from Seattle is deliv								
Marine facilities include a dock, boat	haulout, and an							U LEC THINK OUT AT THE POWER OF
unloading area on the beach.		133 2n	nd Class City L	ake & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	56 _i 95.5' 11.3" N	158 _i 58.7' 78.4" W
regularly solveduled flights are availal services provide access to hearby 8e		159 Ur	hincorporated #	Cenai: Peninsula: Boraugh	Cook inter Regional Gorp.	Borough Operated	61; 06.6° 99.3° N	(51) 21.5 17.4 W
Float planes or skiffs are the primary	mode of transportation							
once on the Island.		0 Ur	nincorporated K	Codiak Island Borough	Koniag Inc.	Borough Operated	.0" N	.0" W
Ugashik is accessible by air and water King Salmon and charter services are	evellable. There is a							
gravel runway. Freight must be flow then taken upriver by boat.		5 Ur	nincorporated (ake & Peninsula Borough	Bestof Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	D'N	0°W