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Municipal and Regional Assistance Division
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Draft Restoration Plan Environmental Impact Statement

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. 142 Unincorporated Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough Operated 56 25.6' 13.3" N 158 77.2' 22.1" W 18 sq. mi. 3 sq. mi. Chiniak The community is located 45 miles southeast of the City of Kodiak, on the 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 Community Forum. There is a library and school. The school, post office and local roadhouses are the primary 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.

75 Unincorporated Kodiak Island Borough Koniag Inc. Borough Operated 57 63.1' 86.3" N 152 18.2' 53.7" W 39 sq. mi. 74 sq. mi. Clam Gulch Located on the Kenai Peninsula, Clam 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 Corp. Borough Operated 60 22.4' 67.4" N 151 40.2' 13.3" W 5 sq. mi. 5 sq. mi. Cohoe Cohoe is 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. 550 Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. 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. Cooper Landing is primarily non-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. The area 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 potential. 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.

2,928 Home Rule City Unorganized Chugach Alaska Corp. City School District 60 54.7' 77.3" N 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 60 42.2' 53.0" N 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 Athabaskan 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

Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated 60 42.2' 53.0" N 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 Athabaskan 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 Seattle twice yearly.

133 Unincorporated Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough Operated 58 22.8' 73.8" N 157 39.2' 70.0" W 53 sq. mi. 22 sq. mi. 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 1880 as "Thiak." In 1899, Lt. 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. Cordova offers an airport, harbor, dock and a State Ferry landing.

174 Unincorporated Unorganized Chugach Alaska Corp. City School District 60 52.8' 45.5" N 145 59.2' 55.6" W 13 sq. mi. . mi. Fox River Fox River is located at the end of Kachemak Bay, 24 miles northeast of Homer. Fox River was reported by Dall of the U.S. Geological Survey in 1895, and may have been named for Theodore Fox, Vice President of North Pacific Mining and Transportation Company, which operated in Kachemak Bay in 1894. Fox River is a non-Native roadside location. Wood, fiberglass and aluminum boats, handbags 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. Borough 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. Unemployment is low. The Sterling Highway provides road access to Anchorage and beyond. Nearby Homer offers 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 29.5' 34.6" W 61 sq. mi. 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 1880. 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. There is no 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. Borough 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 west coast of the Kenai Peninsula, 22 miles northwest of Homer. The local name was reported and published by 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 Ferry landing.

354 Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough 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 southern 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 1st Class City Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated 59 63.5' 46.3" N 151 52.2' 16.5" W 10 sq. mi. 15 sq. mi. Hope Hope lies on the northern end of Kenai Peninsula, near the mouth of Resurrection Creek. "Hope City" was a mining camp established in 1896. The Hope post office began operating in 1897. Hope is a non-Native community where some mining occurs. There are two community associations. The school

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 1st Class City Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated 59 63.5' 46.3" N 151 52.2' 16.5" W 10 sq. mi. 15 sq. mi. Hope Hope lies on the northern end of Kenai Peninsula, near the mouth of Resurrection Creek. "Hope City" was a mining camp established in 1896. The Hope post office began operating in 1897. 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. Hope is the nearest Kenai Peninsula community to Anchorage, and lies on the road system. Both Anchorage and Kenai offer a variety of transportation modes. 161 Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated 60 89.7' 17.3" N 149 63.1' 63.4" W 48 sq. mi. 15 sq. mi. Igiugig Igiugig is located on the south shore of the Kvichak River, which flows from Iliamna Lake, on the Alaska Peninsula. It is 50 air miles northwest of King Salmon, southwest of Anchorage. Kiatagnuit Eskimos originally lived on the right bank of the river in Kaskanak and used Igiugig 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. 40 Unincorporated Lake & Peninsula 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 Athabaskan 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. In recent 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. 92

Unincorporated Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough Operated 59 77.5' 07.7" N 154 86.7' 58.9" W 22 sq. mi. 2 sq. mi. Ivanof Bay Ivanof Bay is located on the northeast 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. Ivanof Bay is 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 u g h Operated 55 96.0' 83.6" N 159 48.9' 47.8" W 11 sq. mi. 1 sq. mi. Jakolof Bay 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. 29 Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. B o r o u 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 City 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 Corp. 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 46 sq. mi. 20 sq. mi. Kasilof Kasilof is located on 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. Kasilof is a geographic location 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 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 Anchorage. Kenai was founded in 1791 as a Russian fur trading post. 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. 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. The Kenaitze 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 Ferry serves Homer.

44,019 2nd Class Borough Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated .0" N .0" W 16,078 sq. mi. 5,585 sq. mi. 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. 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 community. 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 K o n i a g 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 . 0 " 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 war. 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 permits were sold. 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. 139 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 a mixture 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 sportsmen.

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 . 0 " 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

established in 1912. 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. 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	K o d i a k	I s l a n d	
Borough	Koniag Inc.	Borough Operated	57 55.8' 68.1" N 154 01.9' 73.4" W	5 sq.
mi.	2 sq. mi.	Levelock	Levelock is located 10 miles inland from Kvichak Bay, 56 miles east of Dillingham 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. Levelock 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 accommodate 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 88.5' 00.9" W 28 sq. mi. 4 sq. mi. Moose Pass Moose Pass is located 26 miles north of Seward on the Kenai 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 1928. The Mosse Pass community is primarily non-Native. A volunteer fire department is locally supported. The State Division of Forestry and local businesses provide most employment. The community is not 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

Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated 60 46.7' 27.7"
N 149 38.8' 37.6" W 8 sq. mi. . mi. Nanwalek Nanwalek is located on the Kenai Peninsula at the southern
entrance to Port Graham, 10 miles southwest of Seldovia. The village was originally a Russian Post called
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
years. 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. B o r o u g h
Operated 59 34.6' 85.4" N 151 90.3' 48.9" W 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

of Anchorage. 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. Most practice a subsistence and fishing lifestyle. Salmon fishing is the mainstay of Newhalen's economy. During the 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 facilities.

2,867 Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated
60 72.5' 22.4" N 151 38.2' 74.7" W 28 sq. mi. 90 sq. mi. Nikolaevsk Nikolaevsk
is located on the Kenai Peninsula, inland from Ninilchik. Nikolaevsk is a settlement of "Old Believers," who emigrated 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"
N 151 58.9' 22.6" W 40 sq. mi. . mi. Ninilchik Ninilchik lies on the west coast of the Kenai

Peninsula, 38 miles southwest of the City of Kenai. This is an agricultural settlement, formerly a fur-farming and fishing 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
38 sq. mi.	36 sq. mi.	Nondalton	Nondalton is located on the west shore of Six Mile Lake, between Lake Clark and Iliamna Lake, 190 miles southwest of Anchorage.
		Nondalton	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. B o r o u g 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 sources.

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. 307 2nd Class City Kodiak Island Borough Koniag Inc. B o r o u g h
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; charter services are also available. There are docking facilities, and barges provide cargo delivery from Seattle and Kodiak.

210	2nd Class City	Kodiak	Island		
Borough	Koniag Inc.	Borough Operated	57 93.5' 17.5" N 152 45.8' 16.5" W	5	sq.
mi.	1 sq. mi. Pedro Bay	Pedro Bay is located at the northeast end of Iliamna Lake, 176 air miles southwest of 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
Unincorporated Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough Operated 59 79.0' 50.7"
N 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 37 sq. mi. 8 sq. mi. Pilot Point Pilot Point is located on the northern coast of the Alaska Peninsula,
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.

97 2nd Class City Lake & Peninsula Borough Bristol Bay Native Corp. Borough Operated 57 61.9'
30.8" N 157 45.9' 01.2" W 66 sq. mi. 16 sq. mi. Port Alsworth Port Alsworth is on the southeast shore
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
Operated 60 20.9' 50.0" N 154 30.4' 03.7" W 21 sq. mi. 6 sq. mi. Port Graham T h e
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. 163 Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Chugach Alaska Corp. Borough Operated 59 34.8' 52.5" N 151 83.7' 36.9" W 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. Port Heiden is a traditional Aleut community, with a commercial fishing and subsistence lifestyle. Commercial fishing and 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. A 6,400' runway can accommodate 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 51 sq. mi. . mi. Port Lions Port Lions is located on the north coast of Kodiak
 Island, 247 air miles southwest of Anchorage. The town was created by the displaced inhabitants of Afognak, which
 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
 community. 67% of the population are Aleuts. Most residents lead a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The economy
 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 Kodiak
 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 is a 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 an airport, railroad and docking facilities. 66 Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough CookInletRegional Corp. Borough Operated 60 37.8' 30.1" N 149 32.2' 82.4" W 16 sq. mi. 2 sq. mi.

Ridgeway Ridgeway is located on the Kenai Peninsula, between Kenai, Soldotna and Sterling. 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.

2,181 Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated 60 53.2'
03.0" N 151 08.5' 22.6" W 21 sq. mi. 1 sq. mi. Salamatof Salamatof is on the Kenai Peninsula, on
the east shore of Cook Inlet at the mouth of Salamatof Creek, 5.5 miles northwest of the City of Kenai. It is Tanaina
Indian village first reported in 1911 by the U.S. Geological Survey. Salamatof is Native community on the largely
non-Native Kenai Peninsula. Economic opportunities are diverse. Salamatof is attempting to develop a lake resort
area. The economy of the Kenai area is diverse: oil and gas processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing, government,
retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment. The Sterling Highway provides access to
Anchorage and beyond. Kenai offers an airport and docking facilities. 1,044 Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula
Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. Borough Operated 60 61.5' 92.4" N 151 33.7' 40.6"
W 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. T h e

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. 292 1st Class City Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. B o r o u g h 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. B o r o u g h
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. Sterling is a non-Native
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
employment. The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage. Nearby Kenai offers an airport and docking
facilities. 4,436 Unincorporated Kenai Peninsula Borough Cook Inlet Regional Corp. B o r o u g h
Operated 60 51.5' 17.9" N 150 79.7' 05.1" W 85 sq. mi. 2 sq. mi. Tatitlek Tatitlek is located on
the northeast shore of Tatitlek Narrows, one mile northeast of Bligh Island and 40 miles northwest of Cordova. It is an Indian
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. Chugach 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 as Beluga. Tyonek is a Native community practicing a subsistence lifestyle. Tyonek has recently become involved 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 22 sq. mi. 3 sq. mi. Uganik Uganik is located on 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 mode of transportation once on the Island. 0 Unincorporated Kodiak Island Borough K o n i a g Inc. Borough Operated .0" N .0" W . mi. . mi. Ugashik Ugashik is 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. B o r o u g h
Operated .0" N .0" W 88 sq. mi. 8 sq. mi. Valdez Valdez is located on the north shore of Port Valdez
in Prince William Sound. Anchorage lies 305 miles to the north by highway. It is the southern terminus of the Trans-Alaska
oil pipeline. A tsunami generated by the 1964 earthquake destroyed Valdez at its original site. The community was
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
sectors. 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 accommodates 546 commercial fishing boats and recreational vessels. Numerous cargo and container facilities are present in Valdez.

Corp.	City School District	61	08.3' 36.9" N	146	30.2' 37.4" W	4,301	Home Rule City	Unorganized	Chugach	Alaska
Bay	Womens Bay					218 sq. mi.			54 sq. mi.	Womens

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.

Inc.	Borough Operated	57	68.2' 30.8" N	152	66.8' 72.0" W	674	Unincorporated	Kodiak Island Borough	K o n i a g	
						44 sq. mi.			. mi.	

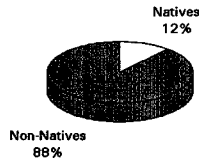
Community	1990 U.S. Census Pop.	% Native	Indian Pop	Eskimo	Aleut	White	Black	Asian/Pac Island	Other Ethnic Pop.	Male Pop	Female Pop	Total Housing Units	
Akhiok	77	93.50%	3		69	4			1	44	33	35	
Anchor Point	866	3.70%	17	6	9	828	1		5	465	401	405	
Cheneg Bay	95 94	69.10%	2	3	60	29				52	42	34	
Chignik	170 188	45.20%	2	12	71	92			9	2	111	77	104
Chignik Lagoon	53	56.60%			30	23					29	24	83
Chignik Lake	133 142	91.70%		2	120	11					70	63	57
Chiniak	75 89	5.80%			4	63			2		34	35	36
Clam Gulch	79	12.70%	1	9		68			1		46	33	56
Cohoe	508	1.80%	5	4		490			2	7	277	231	339
Cooper Landing	243	1.20%	1	2		238			2		137	106	281
Cordova	2,110	11.20%	53	22	162	1,678	8		170	17	1,149	961	883
Crown Point	62	4.80%	1	1	1	59					31	31	42
Egegik	122	70.50%	4	8	74	35				1	69	53	66
Eyak	172	7.60%	5		8	156			1	2	89	83	62
Fox River	382	%				382					205	177	103
Fritz Creek	1,426	3.40%	21	18	9	1,361	9		8		766	660	643
Halibut Cove	78	3.80%		3		74				1	57	21	93
Happy Valley	309	6.10%	10	2	7	287			3		156	153	209
Homer	3,660	3.60%	44	44	42	3,463	8		54	5	1,869	1,791	1,673
Hope	161	3.10%	2	3		151	1		4		95	66	164
Igiugig	33	78.80%		1	25	7					19	14	16
Iliamna	94	66%	34	10	18	31				1	49	45	36
Ivanof Bay	35	94.30%	1		32	2					21	14	14
Jakolof Bay	28	%				28					12	16	94
Kachemak	365	3%	2	6	3	346			8		190	175	175
Kalifornsky	295	4.20%	7	2	3	270			3		153	132	140
Karluk	71	91.50%			65	5			1		44	27	27
Kasilof	383	2.90%	4	6	1	371				1	202	181	151
Kenai	6,327	8.50%	304	128	103	5,604	37		96	55	3,269	3,058	2,681
Kenai Peninsula Borough	74,919 40,802	7.20%	1,374	723	638	37,089	203		428	147	21,606	19,196	19,364
Kodiak	6,385 7,581	12.70%	106	76	629	4,028	47		1,282	197	3,496	2,869	2,177
Kodiak Island Borough	15,245 13,309	16%	268	135	1,723	9,289	135		1,492	267	7,395	5,914	4,885
Kodiak Station	2,025	1.70%	29	1	4	1,814	71		75	31	1,240	785	499
Kokhanok	152	90.10%	13	19	105	13				2	79	73	41
Lake & Peninsula Borough	1,668	75.60%	293	180	788	369			12	6	911	757	991
Larsen Bay	147	84.40%	3	1	120	21			2		75	72	74
Levelock	105	82.90%	5	25	57	18					58	47	46
Moose Pass	81	11.10%	6	2	1	72					46	35	51
Nanwalek	158	91.10%	4	12	128	14					80	78	51
Newhalen	160	94.40%	23	78	50	9					84	76	40
Nikiski	2,743	6.10%	117	34	17	2,551	4		19	1	1,419	1,324	1,045
Nikolaevsk	371	1.30%	5			359			7		177	194	114
Ninilchik	456	19.50%	44	5	40	367					247	209	330
Nondalton	178	89.30%	150	7	2	19					97	81	65
Old Harbor	284	88.70%	5	8	239	29				3	154	130	112
Ouzinkie	209	85.20%	7	4	167	28				3	111	98	82
Pedro Bay	42	90.50%	34	1	3	4					18	26	36
Perryville	108	94.40%	13	3	86	6					60	48	45
Pilot Point	53	84.90%	5	8	32	8					27	26	57
Port Alsworth	55	1.80%	1			51			3		29	26	28
Port Graham	168	90.40%	1	2	147	15			1		90	76	68
Port Heiden	119	72.30%	5	2	79	33					67	52	61
Port Lions	222	67.60%		4	146	68			2	2	124	98	103
Primrose	63	%				63					30	33	38
Ridgeway	2,018	4.60%	48	24	21	1,867	9		36	13	1,051	967	827
Salamatof	999	10.40%	44	30	30	854	32		5	4	627	372	424
Seldovia	292 316	15.20%	17	2	29	259			5	4	167	149	221

Whittier - 300 - source: Whittier Chamber of Commerce

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	1,480
Sterling		3,802	2.10%	40	22	17	3,673	1	33	16	2,019	1,783	2,179
Tatitlek		119	66.60%	2	7	94	16				56	63	52
Tyonek		154	92.20%	138	2	2	12				92	62	92
Uganik													
Ugashik		7	85.70%		2	4	1				4	3	20
Valdez		4,068	5.90%	133	67	39	3,609	38	128	54	2,242	1,826	1,499
Womens Bay		620	10.50%	35	4	26	541	5	9		342	276	255

TOTALS		106,738.00		3,732.00	2,000.00	6,688.00	88,785.00	669.00		3,983.00	661.00		
TOTAL NATIVE POPULATION				12,420.00									
TOTAL NON-NATIVE POPULATION				94,318.00									
PERCENTAGE, NATIVE				11.64%									
PERCENTAGE, NON-NATIVE				88.36%									
			TOTAL %	100%									

Native and Non-Native Populations in the EVOS Area



PWS Census Area:

- Chugach Bay (94)
- Cordova (2110)
- Eyak (172)
- Tatitlek (119)
- Whittier (300)

2795

Total = 55,779

'90 Census -
KOD 13309
LAP 1151
KEN
Valdez-Cord. 5884

Community Profiles

Community	Location	History	Culture	Economy
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND				
Chenege Bay	Chenege 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 Chenege Island. A post office was established in 1946, but was discontinued when the village was abandoned after	Chenege Bay is a Native community practicing a subsistence and commercial fishing lifestyle.	Commercial fishing, oyster farming and subsistence activities are the focus of the economy. The school provides some employment.
Cordova	Cordova is located at the southeastern end of Prince William Sound in the Gulf of Alaska.	The area has historically been the home to Eyak Athabascans. The fish 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.	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 logging.
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 1880 as "Ihvak." In 1899, Lt. 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.
Tattlet	Tattlet is located on the northeast shore of Tattlet Narrows, one mile northwest of High Island and 40 miles northwest of Cordova.	It is an Indian village first reported in the 1890 U.S. Census as "Taphkia." A post office was established in 1946.	Tattlet is a coastal Native village with a fishing- and subsistence-based culture.	Commercial fishing and oyster farming provide some employment in Tattlet. Subsistence activities provide the majority of food items.
Valdez	Valdez is located on the north shore of Port Valdez in Prince William Sound. Anchorage lies 305 miles to the north by highway. It is the southern terminus of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline.	Valdez at its original site. The community was rebuilt in a more sheltered location nearby. During the 1970s, construction of the oil pipeline terminal and other cargo transportation facilities brought	Valdez is primarily non-Native. Due to oil taxation revenues, the City offers a variety of quality public services.	The Prince William Sound fishery, fish processing, logging and retail businesses provide employment in Eyak. Commercial fishing and oyster farming provide some employment in Tattlet. Subsistence activities provide the majority of food items. The Prince William Sound fishery, fish processing, logging and retail businesses provide employment in Eyak. As a result, Valdez has one of the highest municipal tax bases in Alaska. Local, state, and federal agencies combined are the largest public
KENAI PENINSULA				
Homer	Homer is located on Kachemak Bay on the Kenai Peninsula, 225 road miles south of Anchorage at the southern 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 85% 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.
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 Anchorage.	Kenai was founded in 1791 as a Russian fur trading post. It was the site of the first major Alaska oil strike, in 1857, 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 famous for trophy king and silver salmon.	Kenai is almost 90% non-Native. The Kenai River is a major sport fishing location for Anchorage residents and tourists. The river is world famous for trophy king and silver salmon. Other important activities include sport, subsistence and commercial fishing and fish processing, logging and
Nanwalek	Nanwalek is located on the Kenai Peninsula at the southern entrance to Port Graham, 10 miles southwest of Seldovia.	Alexandrovska. It was later called "Odinochka," meaning "a person living in solitude." The name English Bay was changed to Nanwalek by local census 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	The 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 was opened between 1935 and 1981.	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 raising park salmon by 10-year rotation fish runs.
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.	The community is primarily non-Native; commercial fishing and subsistence are an integral part of the local culture.	primarily shellfish. Timber operations at Jakof Bay and Seldovia Bay have affected the community economy. Tourism is increasing.
Seward	Seward is situated at Resurrection Bay on the Kenai Peninsula, 120 highway miles south of Anchorage.	Seward was named for U.S. Secretary of State William Seward, 1801-80, 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	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 terminus 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 Uelb
Soldotna	Soldotna is on the Kenai Peninsula, 150 highway miles south of Anchorage.	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	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.	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 hunting
Akhiok	Akhiok is located at the south end of Kodiak Island at Akhiok Bay, southwest of Anchorage.	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.	depend heavily on subsistence fishing 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.	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	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	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
Chiniak	The community is located 46 miles southeast of the City of Kodiak, on the easternmost point of Kodiak Island.	Commander, USN, of the steamer Albatross. It was named "Cape Deville" in 1776 by Capt. Cook. After WWII and Air Force Tracking Station was constructed in Chiniak 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	The non-Native community is active in local issues and planning through the Chiniak Community Forum. There is a library and school.	in Chiniak. A contract to Kodiak is too far for daily employment. Many work in construction, fishing, or other seasonal industries.
Larsen Bay	Larsen Bay is located on the northwest coast of Kodiak Island, 60 miles southwest of the City of Kodiak and 180 miles southwest of Anchorage.	of the first Russian colony in Alaska. Because of the 1904 earthquake and resulting tsunami, the community was relocated. Eventually the only	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.
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.	settlement with a name meaning "village of Russians and Creoles." A Russian Orthodox Church was built there in 1898. Ranching was popular	Old Harbor preserves its traditional Kodiak Aleut culture and subsistence lifestyle. Fishing provides income to the community.	tourism is an increasing part of the economy. More depend to some extent on subsistence activities for certain food sources.
Ouzinkie	Ouzinkie is located on the west coast of Spruce Island, northwest of the City of Kodiak and 247 air miles southwest of Anchorage.	settlement with a name meaning "village of Russians and Creoles." A Russian Orthodox Church was built there in 1898. Ranching was popular	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.
Port Lions	Port Lions is located on the north coast of Kodiak Island, 247 air miles southwest of Anchorage.	honor of the Lions Club for their support in rebuilding and relocating the village. There	87% of the population are Aleuts. Most residents lead a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.	depend to some extent on subsistence activities for food sources.

Community Profiles

Transportation	Current Population	Incorporation Type	Borough Name	Reg Native Corp	REAA/School District	Latitude	Longitude
Chenega Bay Chenega is accessible by float plane and has a small dock. Construction of an airport is scheduled to begin in 1994. 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.	95	Unincorporated	Unorganized	Chugach Alaska Corp.	Chugach REAA	60 10.4' 79.2" N	147 94.3' 68.9" W
Cordova Cordova offers an airport, harbor, dock and a State Ferry landing.	2,928	Home Rule City	Unorganized	Chugach Alaska Corp.	City School District	60 54.7' 37.3" N	145 74.7' 60.5" W
Eyak Tatitlek Valdez Float plants and private boats are the primary means of transportation. 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	174	Unincorporated	Unorganized	Chugach Alaska Corp.	City School District	60 52.8' 45.5" N	145 59.2' 55.6" W
112	Unincorporated	Unorganized	Chugach Alaska Corp.	Chugach REAA	60 08.3' 86.8" N	146 87.7' 74.0" W	
4,301	Home Rule City	Unorganized	Chugach Alaska Corp.	City School District	61 08.3' 36.9" N	146 30.2' 37.4" W	
Homer Kodiak Nanwalek Port Graham Seldovia Seward Soldotna several scheduled and chartered aircraft and helicopter services. The harbor/dock, Alaska Marine Highway and local ferry services provide	4,349	1st Class City	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	59 63.5' 46.3" N	151 52.2' 16.5" W
Kenai is accessible by road to Anchorage, Fairbanks, Caradna and the lower 48 states. Scheduled and charter airlines and helicopter services are provided. Ocean going freighters are tendered at the city dock.	8,613	Home Rule City	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60 55.3' 74.5" N	151 20.7' 41.6" W
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 34.6' 85.4" N	151 90.3' 48.9" W
Port Graham is not accessible by road. An airport and docking facilities are available.	163	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Chugach Alaska Corp.	Borough Operated	59 34.8' 92.5" N	151 63.7' 36.8" W
Seldovia connects to Homer, where the Sterling Highway provides road access to Anchorage and beyond. Private tour boats are also available for passe	292	1st Class City	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	59 43.9' 07.6" N	151 70.9' 11.4" W
Seward is accessible by road and air 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	2,704	Home Rule City	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Chugach Alaska Corp.	Borough Operated	60 11.3' 95.4" N	148 38.2' 99.0" W
Soldotna 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
Karluk Akhiok Kodiak Chiniak Larson Bay Old Harbor Ouzinkie Port Lions 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 56.6' 06.4" N	154 39.5' 29.5" W
is both a seaplane base and a gravel runway. Barge services are sporadic.	78	2nd Class City	Kodiak Island Borough	Koniag Inc.	Borough Operated	56 57.7' 32.0" N	154 21.7' 55.1" W
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.	7,581	Home Rule City	Kodiak Island Borough	Koniag Inc.	Borough Operated	57 79.8' 53.2" N	152 40.2' 26.5" W
Two boat harbors serve c	75	Unincorporated	Kodiak Island Borough	Koniag Inc.	Borough Operated	57 63.1' 86.3" N	152 18.2' 53.7" W
emergency landings. Chiniak can be reached by road from Kodiak. Although 45 miles away, Kodiak offers jet service. float plane services, ferry se	144	2nd Class City	Kodiak Island Borough	Koniag Inc.	Borough Operated	57 55.8' 68.1" N	154 01.9' 73.4" W
seaplane base and a gravel runway. Docking facilities are available, and freight delivery services are available. A Seattle cargo barge arr	307	2nd Class City	Kodiak Island Borough	Koniag Inc.	Borough Operated	67 24.5' 03.2" N	153 37.3' 58.7" W
charter flights are available from Kodiak. A 2,000' runway services the community. There are docking facilities for 95 boats. Seattle-based and local barge services are available. beach. Three scheduled flights arrive daily from Kodiak; charter services are also available. There are docking facilities, and	210	2nd Class City	Kodiak Island Borough	Koniag Inc.	Borough Operated	57 93.5' 17.5" N	152 45.8' 16.5" W
provide 82 boat slips. Regular and charter flights are available from Kodiak. There	259	2nd Class City	Kodiak Island Borough	Koniag Inc.	Borough Operated	57 99.0' 76.0" N	152 95.8' 90.9" W

Community Profiles

ALASKA PENINSULA				
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 Kauak 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	Historically an Aleut area with Russian and Scandinavian influences, there is presently a mixture of 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 fish processing plants operate year-r
Chignik Lagoon	Chignik Lagoon is located on the south shore of the Alaska Peninsula, southwest of Anchorage.	The Aleut word for "wind." The intermarriage of the Koniag and Aleuts produced the Koniags who now reside here. The people of this area were self 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.	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 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.	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.	west near Ilnik 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.	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.

NORTHWEST PENINSULA				
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.	The Kenaitze 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	The Borough is primarily non-Native. The Kenai River is a major sport fishing location for Anchorage residents and tourists. The river is world renowned for trophy king and silver salmon, so the Peninsula is overwhelmed by sportmen 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.
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 95-minute flight, and is a 3-hour flight from Seattle.	Kodiak Island has been inhabited since 11,000 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	The island's residents are engaged in commercial and subsistence fishing activities and is primarily non-Native. 15% of the population are Natives. A Russian Orthodox Church sanctuary is based in Kodiak, one of the two existing sanctuaries of this kind in the	The Borough's major industries are fishing, fish processing and support services are the key employers. Kodiak is second highest port in the nation for seafood volume. Subsistence activities are p
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.	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 1919 was tragic to the Native population. Reindeer we	The majority of the Borough's year-round residents are Aleut, with a mixture of Eskimo and Athabascan. During the peak commercial fishing season, the Borough population increases sharply.	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 ral

NON-INCORPORATED COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE EVOS AREA				
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.	Anchor Point is a non-Native community.	Many residents work in Homer in a variety of positions. The community caters to the sport-fishing industry, and several lodges provide services.
Clam Gulch	Located on the Kenai Peninsula, Clam 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, processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment.
Cohoe	Cohoe is located on the Kenai Peninsula on the Kaslof 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.	government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment.
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.	Cooper Landing is primarily non-Native. A community association has been organized to advocate for local concerns.	processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment.
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.
Fox River	Fox River is located at the end of Kachemak Bay, 24 miles northeast of Homer.	Transportation Company, which operated in Kachemak Bay in 1894.	Fox River is a non-Native roadside location.	canvas bags for fishermen are manufactured at Fox River. The school also provides employment.
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. Unemployment is low.
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 1900.	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.
Happy Valley	Happy Valley lies on the west coast of the Kenai Peninsula, 22 miles northwest of Homer.	The local name was reported and published by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1950.	The Happy Valley area is a roadside geographic location. Most residents are non-Native.	government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment.
Hope	Hope lies on the northern end of Kenai Peninsula, near the mouth of Resurrection Creek.	Hope City was a fishing camp established in 1896. The Hope post office began operating in 1987.	Hope is a non-Native community where some mining occurs. There are two community associations.	employment in Hope. Some mining activities continue today.
Ivanof Bay	Ivanof Bay is located on the northeast end of the Kupreanof Peninsula, 350 miles southwest of Anchorage.	In the 50s. Several families moved from Perryville to Ivanof Bay in 1985 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.
Jakobof Bay	Jakobof Bay is on the Kenai Peninsula, 6.5 miles southeast of Selkovic.	The local name was first reported in 1915 by the U.S. Geological Survey.	Jakobof 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.
Kachemak	Kachemak is on the southwest coast of Kenai Peninsula at the Bay of the same name, near Homer.	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.
Kaltonsky	Kaltonsky is located on the Kenai Peninsula along Cook Inlet, and lies 10 miles south of the City of Kenai.	who worked at the Fort Ross colony in California between 1812 and the 1920s.	Kaltonsky is a geographic location on the Kenai Peninsula. Most residents are non-Native.	government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment.

Community Profiles

Chignik
Sh. Lagoon
Ch. LK.

Chignik is accessible by air and sea. There is a gravel runway. Regular flights 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 K	170	2nd Class City	Lake & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	56 30.1' 63.9" N	159 41.5' 69.6" W
is an airstrip and a public seaplane dock. Regular and charter flights are available from King Salmon. A cargo ship brings supplies annually.	69	Unincorporated	Lake & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	56 28.4' 12.7" N	158 51.1' 12.7" W
Chignik Lake 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.	142	Unincorporated	Lake & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	56 25.6' 13.3" N	158 77.2' 22.1" W

KPB
KIB
LPR

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 Ferry serves Homer	44,019	2nd Class Borough	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	0" N	0" W
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 c	15,245	2nd Class Borough	Kodiak Island Borough	Kentag Inc.	Borough Operated	0" N	0" W
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	0" W

AnchP+
Clam G.
COHOE
CooperLndg.
Sr. Point
Kx River
Frite Cr.
Hal. Cove
Happy Valley
Hope
Ivorf Bay
Jakob FB,
Kach,
Kakifonki

facilities and State Ferry access. A number of State Park boat launches provide small craft access to the Kenai River and Cook Inlet.	993	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	59 77.0' 66.7" N	151 81.3' 06.4" W
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 Corp.	Borough Operated	60 22.4' 67.4" N	151 40.2' 13.3" W
The Seward and Sterling Highways provide access to Anchorage. Kenai offers an airport and docking facilities. The Seward and Sterling Highways provide access to	550	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60 31.6' 68.3" N	151 56.4' 38.8" W
Anchorage and beyond. Kenai provides air transportation and docking facilities.	254	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60 49.1' 08.2" N	149 78.2' 26.8" W
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	60 42.2' 53.0" N	149 33.7' 54.3" W
Anchorage. Kenai's airport and docking facilities are available to communities on the Peninsula.	401	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	59 85.8' 32.3" N	150 85.8' 23.3" W
The Sterling Highway provides road access to Anchorage and beyond. Nearby Homer offers 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 29.5' 34.6" W
There is no road access to Hallbot Cove. Boats and float planes are the primary means of transportation. The State Ferry serves nearby Homer.	88	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	59 58.7' 21.7" N	151 23.7' 65.9" W
Homer offers an airport, harbor and dock, and State Ferry landing.	354	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	59 94.7' 27.8" N	151 73.2' 22.2" W
Anchorage, and lies on the road system. Both Anchorage and Kenai offer a variety of transportation modes	161	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60 89.7' 17.3" N	149 63.1' 83.4" W
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 harbo	40	Unincorporated	Lake & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	55 96.0' 83.6" N	159 48.9' 47.8" W
There is no road access to Jakobof Bay. An airport and State Ferry Access are available at nearby Seldovia.	29	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	59 44.6' 32.2" N	151 51.0' 39.9" W
beyond. Homer offers an airport, harbor/dock, and State Ferry access.	371	2nd Class City	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	59 67.4' 00.3" N	151 43.1' 04.1" W
statewide road system. Kenai offers an airport and boat facilities	309	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60 41.8' 07.6" N	151 27.9' 77.0" W

Community Profiles

Kasilof	Kasilof is located on the east shore of Cook Inlet on the Kenai Peninsula, 12 miles south of the City of Kenai.	which grew around a stockade built by the Russian Kolomin of the Ledebef-Lastochkin Company. A partial excavation of the area in 1937 found 31 well-preserved houses.	Kasilof is a geographic location on the Kenai Peninsula, rather than a community. Most residents are non-Native.	processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment.
Kodiak Station	Kodiak Station is located on the western shore of Kodiak Island, south and adjacent to the City of Kodiak.	This 1904 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. They built a...	Kodiak Station is a U.S. Coast Guard base, housing about 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. Commercial fishing has declined since several limited entry permits were sold. People heavily rely on subsistence hunting and fishing near the community for their survival.
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 State Division of Forestry and local businesses provide most employment. The community is not within an easy commute of either Seward or Kenai.
Moose Pass	Moose Pass is located 26 miles north of Seward on the Kenai Peninsula. It is on the southwest shore of Upper Trail Lake, at mile 29.3 of the Alaska Road.	Carver's team of dogs that in 1903 had considerable trouble gaining the right-of-way from a moose. A post office was established in 1918.	The Moose Pass community is primarily non-Native. A volunteer fire department is locally supported.	government, retail businesses and tourism-related services also provide e
Nikiski	Nikiski is located on the Kenai Peninsula, 9 miles north of the City of Kenai.	from the discovery of oil. The community has also been known as Nikishka.	Nikiski is a non-Native community.	
Nikolaevsk	Nikolaevsk is located on the Kenai Peninsula, inland from Ninilchik.	Nikolaevsk is a settlement of "Old Believers," who emigrated from Russia to avoid persecution and for the freedom to practice their traditional religious beliefs. This is an agricultural settlement, formerly a fur-farming and fishing 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 descendants.	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). 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.	A borough-operated school in Nikolaevsk provides some employment. Boat building also occurs. 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.
Ninilchik	Ninilchik lies on the west coast of the Kenai Peninsula, 38 miles southwest of the City of Kenai.			
Pedro Bay	Pedro Bay is located at the northeast end of Iliamna Lake, 176 air miles southwest of Anchorage on the Alaska Peninsula.	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.	short term summer employment in the fishing industry or in tourism services. Most residents depend on subsistence hunting and fishing.
Perryville	Perryville is located on the south coast of the Alaska Peninsula, 276 miles southwest of Kodiak and 350 miles southwest of Anchorage.	Mt. Katmai. Many survived the eruption because they were out fishing. Perryville was named for the captain of the ship that transported the.	The village maintains an Aleut culture and a subsistence lifestyle. Commercial fishing provides cash income.	is closely linked to the salmon run. Some residents trap during the winter, and all rely heavily on subsistence for food sources.
Pfritrose	Pfritrose is on the Kenai Peninsula, on the Seward Highway, 31 mile 18.4 of the Alaska Railroad. It lies 15 miles north of Seward.	Pfritrose was first listed as a flag stop on the Alaska Railroad in 1919.	Pfritrose is a non-Native settlement.	The Seward area provides employment in the transportation industry, services and in state government.
Ridgeway	Ridgeway is located on the Kenai Peninsula, between Kenai, Soldotna and Sterling.	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.	government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment.
Salamatof	Salamatof is on the Kenai Peninsula, on the east shore of Cook Inlet at the mouth of Salamatof Creek, 6.5 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 non-Native Kenai Peninsula. Economic opportunities are diverse.	processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment.
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.	Sterling is a non-Native community.	Kenai area is diverse: oil and gas processing, timber, fishing, government, retail and tourism-related services provide employment.
Warmen Bay	Warmen Bay is on the west coast of Kodiak Island, 8 miles south of Kodiak.	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. Employment is low.

COMMUNITIES OUTSIDE THE EVIUS AREA				
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.	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	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.	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.
Igloodjig	Igloodjig is located on the south shore of the Kvichak River, which flows from Iliamna Lake, on the Alaska Peninsula. It is 50 air miles northwest of King Salmon, southwest of Anchorage.	Katagmuit Eskimos originally lived on the right bank of the river in Keskkanek and used Igloodjig as a fish camp. At the turn of the century, these people moved upriver to the present site of Igloodjig. Many locals can trace their roots back to the branch H.	Historically an Eskimo village, the population of Igloodjig 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 hunting is the mainstay of Igloodjig'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.
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	In recent years Iliamna has become a recreational and tourist attraction due to the excellent fishing at Iliamna Lake. The population is mixed, at 68% 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.
Laveckok	Laveckok is located 10 miles inland from Kvichak Bay, 58 miles east of Dillingham and 278 air miles southwest of Anchorage.	The smallpox epidemic of 1837 almost devastated the village. A 1908 survey of Russian missions identified "Laveckok's Mission" at this site. The community was burned to the ground in 1930, but a second was built three years later. In 1932 the first school	Laveckok 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 Laveckok participate in the commercial salmon fishery. The community relies upon subsistence activities for a large portion of its diet.

Community Profiles

Kacik F
Koo. St.
Kokhanok
Moose Pass
Nikiki
N. Kodaewk
Ninitchik
Pedro Bay
Perryville
Primrose
Ridgeway
Salamatof
Sterling
Wound 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 33.2' 90.4" N	151 22.9' 94.9" W
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 76.7' 94.3" N	152 52.0' 85.8" W
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.	139	Unincorporated	Leke & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	59 40.7' 51.2" N	154 74.4' 16.9" W
The Seward and Sterling Highways provide access to Anchorage. Nearby Seward offers an airport, railroad harbor/dock facilities and State Ferry access.	85	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60 48.7' 27.7" N	149 38.9' 37.8" W
The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage. Nearby Kenai offers an airport and docking facilities.	2,867	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60 72.5' 22.4" N	151 38.2' 74.7" W
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" N	151 58.9' 22.8" W
The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and beyond. Homer offers an airport, harbor/docking facilities and State Ferry access.	495	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60 07.3' 49.4" N	151 63.1' 30.1" W
From King Salmon. There is a 1,800' runway. Barge service is available to Naknek, and goods are lightered to the shores of Iliamna.	50	Unincorporated	Leke & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	59 79.0' 50.7" N	154 13.8' 82.5" W
2,500' gravel runway, and scheduled and charter flights are available. Cargo barges arrive annually from Seattle and Anchorage. There	110	Unincorporated	Leke & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	55 95.8' 83.9" N	159 22.6' 08.6" W
The Kenai Peninsula has access to Anchorage and the statewide highway system. Nearby Seward offers an airport, railroad and docking facilities.	56	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60 37.8' 38.1" N	149 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 53.2' 03.0" N	151 08.5' 22.6" W
The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and beyond. Kenai offers an airport and docking facilities.	1,044	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60 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.	4,436	Unincorporated	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60 51.5' 17.9" N	150 79.7' 05.1" W
Wound 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 88.2' 30.8" N	152 88.8' 72.0" W
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	Leke & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	59 22.8' 73.8" N	157 39.2' 70.0" W
Iglugig 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.	40	Unincorporated	Leke & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	59 33.5' 13.5" N	155 90.7' 21.4" W
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.	92	Unincorporated	Leke & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	59 77.5' 07.7" N	154 86.7' 58.9" W
Several is accessible by air and water. In the winter, trails to surrounding villages are used. The gravel runway can accommodate up to DC2 aircraft. Regular flights are available from Dillingham and charter flights run from Dillingham and Naknek. The	105	Unincorporated	Leke & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	59 10.8' 59.4" N	156 88.5' 00.8" W

Egyik
Egiyig
Iliamna
Cowlak

Community Profiles

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 of Anchorage.	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. Most practice a subsistence and fishing lifestyle.	Salmon fishing is the mainstay of Newhalen's economy. During the red salmon season, most village residents leave Newhalen to fish in Bristol Bay. People depend on subsistence hunting and fishing near the community.
Nondaton	Nondaton is located on the west shore of Six Mile Lake, between Lake Clark and Nanna Lake, 190 miles southwest of Anchorage.	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 Tappan Indian (Athabascan) and Barren village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.	One source of summer employment is firefighting. Unemployment is high. The community r...
Pilot Point	Pilot Point is located on the northern coast of the Alaska Peninsula, on the east side of Bristol Bay off the Ugashik River. The community lies 80 air miles south of King Salmon.	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	There is a history of ethnic diversity in Pilot Point. The community is primarily of Aleut ancestry, and practices a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.	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
Port Alsworth	Port Alsworth is on the southeast shore of Lake Clark at Haldenburg Bay, 22 miles northeast of Nondaton. It lies in the Lake and Peninsula Borough.	Originally a native village, a post office was established in 1960.	The community is primarily non-native.	Port Alsworth offers a lodge and several outfitters/guides for summer recreationists.
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.	forced residents to relocate to other villages. During WWII, Fort Morrow was built, and 5,000 personnel were stationed at the base. A s	Port Heiden is a traditional Aleut community, with a commercial fishing and subsistence lifestyle.	other fish and marine mammals average 109 lbs. per person. Game, birds, plants and berries are also an important part of villagers' diets.
Tyonek	Tyonek lies on the northwest shore of Cook Inlet, 43 miles southwest of Anchorage.	been called "Bebiga" and "Mogquawik." A site near Tyonek is now known as Belega.	Tyonek is a Native community practicing a subsistence lifestyle.	Subsistence is an important source of food items.
Uganik	Uganik is located on Uganik Bay on the northern coast of Kodiak Island.	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.
Ugashik	Ugashik is located on the northwest coast of the Alaska Peninsula, 10 miles upriver from Ugashik Bay, southwest of Anchorage.	Tyonek Eskimos and Aleuts partly 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 residents live in nearby Pilot Point, on the coast. Fishing and subsistence activities sustain residents.	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.

Community Profiles

Newhalen
 Vondalton
 Pilot Pt.
 Pt. Alsworth
 Pt. Heidem
 Tyonic
 Uganik
 Ugasik

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
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 Operated	59; 59.0° 38.6' N	154; 65.3° 30.1' W
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 I	97	2nd Class City	Lake & Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Borough Operated	57; 61.9° 30.8' N	157; 45.9° 01.2' W
A large airstrip is available, and Port Alice is also accessible by float plane.	86	Unincorporated	Lake & Peninsula Borough	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.	Borough Operated	60; 20.9° 50.0' N	154; 30.4° 03.7' W
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	156; 58.7° 78.4' W
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.	Borough Operated	61; 06.6° 39.3' N	151; 21.5° 17.4' W
Float planes or skiffs are the primary mode of transportation once on the island.	0	Unincorporated	Kodiak Island Borough	Koniag Inc.	Borough Operated	0° N	0° W
Ugasik 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 Operated	0° N	0° W